

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

宣統三年六月初六晚

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911

大拜禮 號一月七英港香

**\$13 PER ANNUM,
SINGLE COPY 20 CENTS**

**REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS**

so that the House of Lords are mistaken in thinking that the

SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.

London, June 28, 8.25 p.m.
At Liverpool the shipping trade is paralysed owing to four thousand dockers having joined the strikers.

There has been rioting at Hull and the military have been summoned.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, Comptroller General of the Board of Trade, has intervened. At a conference of owners the granting of an increase was recommended but the companies were urged to decline to recognise the Seamen's and Firemen's Union.

London, June 28, 8.25 p.m.

An aviator has made a successful flight over Niagara Falls.

Singapore, June 29, 1 p.m.

Mrs. Proudlock (who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Steward in Selangor and sentenced to death) is unable to bear the suspense consequent upon her sentence and has written to her lawyers withdrawing her appeal, trusting to the Sultan to take pity upon her in her sufferings, and thanking the public for the sympathy they have shown to her.

Tokyo, June 29.

Preparations are in active progress in Sydney for the formation of the new Australian Navy. A call for eight hundred sailors will be published next month. Candidates for the Navy will be accepted from the Army.

Tokyo, June 29.

Admiral Togo of Japan was specially honoured at the grand Naval Coronation Review by being a guest upon the warship on which H.M. King George embarked with the Princes of the Blood and other Royalities representing foreign Powers.

London, June 29, 8.15 p.m.

Enormous crowds welcome the Royal party in their progress through the city to-day.

His Majesty, in replying to the address presented on behalf of the city, said he fully recognised the steadfast loyalty and public spirit of the citizens of London.

London, June 29, 8.15 p.m.

In consequence of the strike in the shipping trade, a provision famine has been caused in the North.

London, June 29, 8.15 p.m.

The result of the Princess of Wales' stakes was as under:—
Swinford 1
Lombard 2
King William 3

Tokyo, June 30.

The heavy rainstorms that have been raging since the 24th instant in Hiroshima and district, have resulted in causing a large flood.

Numerous houses have been wrecked and loss of life is reported.

SCENE IN A TRAMCAR.

Frenchman, Assaults Conductor.

Augustine Monesson, a Frenchman, boarded a tramcar on Thursday bound for Wan Chi. When asked for his fare he tendered a ten cent piece, which the conductor considered to be bad and would not accept.

He was again asked for his fare and again offered the bad coin. This happened a third time, and on the conductor's persistent refusal, the Frenchman became excited, so he admitted, and struck the conductor.

A Chinese passenger attempted to pacify him, but the Frenchman became all the more heated and assaulted the passenger. Matters became so bad, that it was found necessary to arrest the man.

He was called upon to answer three charges before Mr. Hazell at the Police Court this morning: (1) refusing to pay his fare; (2) assault on the car conductor; (3) assault on the passenger.

After a somewhat lengthy hearing defendant was fined five dollars for refusing to pay his fare and ten dollars in each of the assault cases. In default he was to go to prison. He paid the fines.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

national Insurance Bill has detracted from the Government's popularity or that the masses have been so impressed with the Coronation solemnities that they have changed their minds politically.

London, June 27, 9.10 a.m.

The Secretary of the Midland Union of Conservative Associations says that the political agents in the constituencies have been notified of the probability of an early General Election.

London, June 28, 12.30 a.m.

Mr. A. H. D. Steel-Maitland, M. P. for Birmingham East, a Tariff Reformer, succeeds the Right Hon. Sir A. C. Acland Hood as chief organiser of the Conservative Party. There have been other Party reactions besides that with the Chief Whip.

London, June 27, 11.10 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Seely stated at question time that complaints had been made that the Transvaal Gold Law Townships Act operated against British Indians in South Africa. The question was now being investigated by the Union Government, who had lately stated that it was not their intention to interfere with any business right exercised by the Indians prior to the passing of this legislation.

London, June 27, 8.25 p.m.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his sister H.R.H. Princess Mary and H.R.H. Prince George, made his first annual inspection of troops by reviewing, at Chelsea, the Colonial contingents who attended the Coronation.

At the conclusion of the review the South African troops gave the Zulu war cry whilst the New Zealand troops performed the Maori war dance.

Prince George was so delighted with the spectacle that he insisted upon an encore.

London, June 27, 8.25 p.m.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary gave a grand garden party at Buckingham Palace. Bright sunshine prevailed.

The guests numbered six thousand and the assemblage was brilliant. There were exquisite flower decorations.

London, June 27, 9.15 a.m.

The Covent Garden gala was without comparison the most brilliant ever known. There was a glittering array of Royalties and the scene presented a blaze of colour.

The uniforms of all the countries in the world were represented.

London, June 27, 2.20 p.m.

In connection with the seamen's strike, the transport workers' feeling of sympathy with the seamen is spreading.

AT AMSTERDAM.

At Amsterdam two thousand seamen have come out on strike in support of the seamen.

London, June 27, 8.25 p.m.

A conference of coasting ship-owners, representing forty-one shipping firms, in the United Kingdom, has decided an increase of wages to be unjustified.

London, June 27, 2.20 p.m.

Dr. von Bismarck, the Prime Minister of Austria, has resigned.

London, June 27, 2.20 p.m.

H.E. Sir John Anderson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

[This news was announced in a special wire in the "Telegraph" yesterday.]

London, June 27, 8.25 p.m.

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Henry Jones, chief assistant editor of the "Standard."

London, June 27, 3.50 p.m.

In the Open Golf Championship competitions at Sandwich the following winning scores have been returned:—

Shorlock 73, Massey 75, Herd 77, Braid 78, Blackwell (amateur) 71, Taylor 72, Duncan 73, Hepburn, Harry Vardon and Lowe 74 each.

London, June 28, 12.30 a.m.

Gloucestershire won by three wickets.

Surrey won by four wickets.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, June 27, 11.10 p.m.
There was a grand Coronation gala at His Majesty's Theatre to-night, the performances including scenes from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "David Garrick."

Amongst the actors and actresses were Sir Herbert Beer, Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Ellen Terry, and Mrs. Kendal; whilst a host of celebrated artists appeared in the prologue.

A rhymed address to H.M. the King, written by Mr. Owen Seaman (editor of "Punch"), was delivered by Mr. Forbes Robertson.

London, June 27, 3.50 p.m.

Melbourne's quota of three thousand naval cadets have already been enrolled.

All over Australia the applications for cadetships have been three times in excess of the numbers required.

London, June 27, 3.50 p.m.

Mr. William Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, who has been campaigning in Australia in behalf of the Home Rule movement, has collected six thousand pounds in New Zealand.

London, June 27, 3.50 p.m.

The Australian census returns show that the Commonwealth has a total population of 4,449,495, made up as follows:—

New South Wales 1,648,212
Victoria 1,315,000
Queensland 603,908
South Australia 411,161
West Australia 230,316
Tasmania 189,898

London, June 27, 10.20 p.m.

A great meeting was held to-night in Cannon Street Hotel, London, to protest against the ratification of the Declaration of London.

The resolution put before the meeting was as follows:—"Resolved that this meeting, representing the mercantile and shipping interests of the country, considers the Declaration of London to be highly prejudicial to our commercial interests and gravely threatens Great Britain's food supply."

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, in moving the adoption of the resolution, urged that this was a question which must be considered not from a party point of view but from a national point of view.

The Declaration marked a backward step. The establishment of a blockade and the seizure of food-stuffs were almost England's only methods of exercising pressure.

Another vital point was the conversion of merchantmen into cruisers. Despite every naval precaution, we might be starved into submission.

The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm.

An overflow meeting was held afterwards.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Porte has extended the time limit for the submission of the Malissori (Albanian insurgents) for another fortnight.

London, June 28, 7.10 a.m.

Sir Francis Younghusband is lying in a sanatorium at Voriers (a town in Belgium) with both legs fractured.

London, June 28, 1.50 p.m.

The formation of the new French Cabinet in succession to that of M. Monis, resigned, has been completed. M. Cruppi is appointed Minister of Justice; M. Desclaux, Prefect of the Seine and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Messimy, a civilian, Minister for War; and M. Lebrun, Minister for the Colonies.

London, June 28, 1.50 p.m.

Eight hundred Japanese sailors visited the Festival of Empire.

London, June 28, 8.40 a.m.

A conference of British ship-owners will be held to-day to consider a proposal to fix a standard wage.

At a meeting of shipowners in Liverpool yesterday, it was agreed that each shipping company should exercise freedom of action as to granting or refusing the concessions demanded by the seamen on strike.

Subsequently seven lines arranged a settlement with their men. Others are expected to follow suit, thus terminating the strike on the Mersey.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, the leader of the Seamen's Union, announces that nearly every shipping company in London has arrived at a settlement with the strikers.

The situation is the most serious at Hull, where the railwaymen threaten to strike to-day in support of the seamen.

London, June 28, 11.30 p.m.

The railway stations are busy with the departure of the Royal guests, after the Coronation festivities. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught and other English Royalities, as well as the foreign Ambassadors, are bidding farewell to the departing visitors.

London, June 28, 8.15 p.m.

Probable starters and jockeys in the race for the Princess of Wales' Stakes are as follows:—
Lombard (Dillon).
Swinford (F. Wootton).
Cardinal Martin (William Mahor).

London, June 28, 4.50 p.m.

Lord Denman, the new Governor-General of the Commonwealth, and Lady Denman have sailed for Australia.

London, June 28, 4.50 p.m.

The Colonial troops attending the Coronation paid a visit to-day to Windsor Castle.

London, June 29, 1.20 a.m.

The strike has developed seriously at Liverpool and Manchester, where there are now 14,000 men idle.

Shipping is at a standstill.

At a conference of one hundred shipowners of the United Kingdom it was decided that a moderate increase of wages might be granted at certain ports in view of the present trade conditions.

The conference recommended the Shipowners' Association to fix a standard rate of wages for the respective districts and advised the Shipping Federation to extend its functions so as to cover wages disputes.

It was unanimously decided to oppose the demands of the men for a recognition, by the owners, of the Seamen's and Firemen's Unions.

London, June 28, 11.30 p.m.

The "Times" correspondent at Washington announces that as the result of the conference at Washington of representatives of Britain, Russia, United States and Japan, it has been arranged to suspend pelagic sealing in the Northern Pacific for fifteen years.

Canada and Japan will receive as compensation a share of the yearly dolo of skins from America and Russia, both of whom pledge for that purpose thirty per cent. of their respective catches.

In order to counteract poaching the contracting Powers agree not to admit into their respective countries skins of unknown origin.

The Governments of China, Mexico, Chile and other countries will be approached with a view to the prevention of the use of their flags on the high seas by seal poachers.

London, June 28, 11.50 a.m.

Great Britain's reply to President Taft's arbitration proposals has been received at Washington. It is expressed that the Treaty will be submitted in the present session of the United States Senate.

London, June 28, 1.50 a.m.

Australia's new Military College, erected under the scheme of Australian defence, has been opened at Duntroon, near Sydney, by the Earl of Dudley, Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

London, June 28, 4.50 p.m.

Lord Dudley, in his speech at the opening ceremony, said he was glad that New Zealand was sending her military cadets to the Duntroon College, as the friendship thus formed would lead to a closer bond between these two sentinels of the Empire in the South Seas.

London, June 28, 9.30 p.m.

In the House of Commons at question time, the Right Hon. H. L. Samuel, Postmaster General, said he was disappointed that the new postage stamps had not been more successful. He hoped that there would be an improvement in the printing when the new contractors were more experienced and less pressed.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, June 29, 12.5 a.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. McKinnon Wood, on the motion for the second reading of the Prize Bill, emphasised the support given by the Colonial Premiers to the Declaration of London.

General Botha, he said, viewed the matter from the South African standpoint. He pointed out that these agreements would improve the position of South Africa in the event of war, especially the abandonment of the doctrine of continuous voyage.

The agreement, Mr. Wood continued, removed uncertainties under which British commerce was the worst sufferer, and it in no wise weakened our naval efficiency as a belligerent, either as regards blockading or otherwise.

It created no dangers which did not exist now and it lessened the existing risks. A refusal to ratify the declaration would be attended by the risk of food being declared absolute contraband.

The Declaration of London, he said in conclusion, was not to be regarded as a substitute for the Navy. We must still depend upon a strong Navy for our safety.

Right Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay (Conservative) commenting upon the constitution of the proposed Prize Court, on which Great Britain was to have only one member out of fifteen, whilst the United States and Japan were to nominate seven members, characterised the arrangement as outrageous.

The Government, he contended, had made a complete surrender of British principles on the questions of contraband and the destruction of neutral vessels.

Though they had the support of America and Japan, the ratification of the Declaration of London would be a national calamity.

In consequence of the attitude of the House of Lords towards the Veto Bill, Liberal members of Parliament who had been contemplating paying visits abroad have been warned by the Party Whips not to leave the country.

The state of suspense in political circles is described as more intense now than in the autumn of 1900 when the House of Lords was debating the expediency of rejecting the Budget.

London, June 29, 7.10 a.m.

While nothing definite is known regarding the final intentions either of the Government or of the Opposition, the belief is widely held on both sides that the result will be neither a creation of new Peers nor a General Election.

The Peers will not press matters beyond eliciting an unequivocal threat to create new Peers and will then pass the Veto Bill unamended, yielding to "force majeure."

In the House of Lords, when the debate on the Parliament Bill was resumed, Lord Cromer, moved as an amendment that a committee of seven members from each House shall be appointed to determine whether any measure is purely financial, instead of such decision being left to the Speaker.

Lord Morley said that nothing could induce the Government to accept such an amendment.

The amendment was subsequently passed by 183 votes to 44.

London, June 29, 12.5 a.m.

The latest results to hand in the English County Cricket matches are as follows:—

Middlesex won by nine wickets.
Marylebone won by three wickets.

Lancashire won by nine wickets.

Kent won by 153 runs.

Hampshire won by five wickets.

Cambridge scored a win.

London, June 28, 4.50 p.m.

In an article in the "Socialist Review," Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour M.P. for Leicester, denounces the resolutions passed by various branches of the Labour Party, condemning him for lunching with the Rt. Hon. Mr. R. B. Haldane on the 18th instant.

The resolutions, he says, were impertinent and lousy claptrap. The invitation emanated from the Kaiser, and was carefully considered by the officers of the Labour Party. Mr. MacDonald says in conclusion that one may as properly discuss Socialism with the Kaiser as with Mr. Balfour or Mr. Asquith.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, June 29, 12.45 a.m.
The Colonial Premiers, many Members of Parliament and ladies visited Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon on the invitation of His Majesty the King and were shown over the royal residence by Viscount Esher, the Deputy Governor of the Castle.

Tea was served in the famous Orangery.

London, June 28, 9.30 p.m.

In the second round of the Open Golf Championship at Eastbourne, the leaders up till now are Duncan, L. H. and Vardon 148.

In the first round, Leveson Gower returned a score of 71.

London, June 29, 8 a.m.

In the continued discussion in the House of Lords on the Parliament Bill Lord Lansdowne supported Lord Cromer's amendment, and said it was impossible for the Speaker to be absolutely impartial between the two Houses.

A joint committee was the most important, because it would establish a more intimate contact between the Lords and the Commons.

Lord Loreburn stated that the proposal constituted a greater invasion of the liberties of the House of Commons, and of the ancient usages with regard to Finance Bills, than anything that had been yet proposed.

London, June 29, 1.40 p.m.

In the debate on the Naval Prize Bill in the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to the criticisms of the opposition to the Declaration of London and the demand for the views of the Admiralty experts, said that at least four Directors of the Naval Intelligence Department, also the Sea Lords, Admirals Fisher and Wilson, favoured the Declaration.

London, June 29, 1.30 a.m.

In the discussion in the House of Lords on the Parliament Bill, with reference to "tacking," Viscount Haldane, expounding the Government's views, said that though Mr. Asquith, the Premier, had defined "tacking" as the inclusion in a Financial Bill of extraneous provisions directed towards social and political purposes, he had never suggested that a Money Bill must be devoid of such purposes.

The amendment proposed by Lord Cromer, providing that bills, which a joint committee of the two Houses had decided to be unexclusively financial, shall be subject to Clause II., enabling a delayed biennium, was adopted.

Viscount Haldane and Lord Haldane vainly protested that this was an encroachment upon the privileges of the House of Commons.

London, June 29, 1.40 p.m.

It is reported from Washington, that after a conference between President Taft and the Right Hon. James Bryce, British Minister to the United States, it was announced that the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty had been practically completed.

London, June 29, 2.5 p.m.

Amongst the latest scores returned in the second round of the Open Golf Championship, played at Eastbourne, are the following:—

Alec Taylor, 148.

Moran (Irish Champion), 150.

A. Herd, 150.

In the concluding stages of the Open Golf Championship the play was intensely exciting.

Massey and Vardon tied with scores of 303 each.

Hilton and Herd tied at 304.

Braid and Ray tied at 305.

London, June 29, 2.45 p.m.

A big tramway strike has occurred in Oporto, inducing the Lisbon Government to take special measures in view of a simultaneous political agitation.

As a consequence, the Government have given orders for a considerable military display to be made in North Portugal and have called upon the reserves of the last three years to join the colours.

London, June 30, 12.30 a.m.

By Royal authority there has been published a message from Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, expressing their deep appreciation of the reception accorded to them throughout the Coronation period. A formal expression of appreciation will be issued shortly.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

In the afternoon, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener was summoned to their Majesties' presence and received hearty Royal thanks for the manner in which the military arrangements had been carried out.

H.M. the King has promulgated a message of thanks to the Army.

London, June 29, 9.25 a.m.

At Hull, the strikers, having failed to induce the employees at Messrs. Reckitts' starch works to join them in the strike, smashed the windows of the mill.

The police charged the mob with batons drawn and dispersed the rioters.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, Comptroller General of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, has arrived at Hull to try to bring about conciliation.

The National Transport Workers' Association, at a meeting in London, resolved that unless the shipping dispute is settled by the 1st of July (tomorrow) they will take drastic measures against the firms refusing to come to a settlement.

London, June 30, 7.5 a.m.

The strikers are proving victorious everywhere.

The Cunard Line and other leading shipping lines at Liverpool have agreed to recognise the Seamen's and Firemen's Union.

At Bristol, Avonmouth and Grimsby the men's terms have been accepted.

At Hull the Board of Trade is arbitrating with a view to a

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, June 29, 11.55 a.m.
At the banquet in the Guildhall there were only three toasts, "The King," "The Queen and Royal Family," and "The Lord Mayor and Corporation." These were received with acclamation. There were no speeches.

The return journey was made by way of Moorgate Street through Islington, Oxford Street, the Marble Arch. The people of North London gave their Majesties a stirring welcome.

London, June 29, 11.55 p.m.
The result of the race for the Princess of Wales' Stakes (one and a half miles) was as follows:—

Swynford 1
Lomborg 2
King William 3

Five ran. The betting was 3 to one against Swynford, 6 to 4 on Lomborg and 9 to 2 against King William.

London, June 30, 7.5 a.m.
The first Russian Dreadnought, the Sebastopol, has been launched from the Baltic Yard at St. Petersburg.

London, June 30, 7.5 a.m.
Admiral Togo of Japan visited his old training ship, the Worcester, at Greenhithe and addressed the cadets, who cheered the veteran lustily.

YAUMATI FERRY
COLLISION.

Charge of Manslaughter.

At the Magistrate's on Friday, before Mr. F. A. Hazell, Chun Lai, coxswain of the ferry launch, Wai Hung, was charged with manslaughter in connection with the recent collision between two ferry boats in Yaumati Bay.

Mr. Reader Harris prosecuted, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended.

Alleged Negligence.

Mr. Harris in his opening statement said he would try to prove that defendant was not at the wheel when the accident happened. If that could be sustained defendant would have been proved guilty of gross negligence. After evidence had been called proving the collision Mr. Harris suggested the holding of a death inquiry so as to place the evidence before the jury.

His Worship could not agree to that, as it was a criminal charge.

To-Day's Proceedings.

The case was resumed this afternoon, when Mr. Brutton said it was entirely a question for a jury.

His Worship agreed.

The evidence was continued and Mr. Chan Pui Sam added to his statement of yesterday, which was purely formal. Defendant, he said, had held a competency certificate since May 3rd 1909. He kept a record of defendant's services. In that record there were fines against him.

Mr. Brutton: Do you know whether the harbour master has issued instructions as to which side launches are to steer going in and out of the place?

Witness: All launches have been instructed to keep the starboard side of any fairway.

Mr. Brutton said that since the accident special instructions had been issued regarding the navigation of ferries.

Chung Mow said he had been coxswain on the Wa Ying about two months. He left the Yaumati wharf about 9.45 on the morning of the accident and before proceeding across the harbour the boat had to turn round. After turning round he steered South-west, and he saw the steam launch Wai Hung about 600 yards away, proceeding from the south east and was on the port side. Witness blew his whistle when he saw the other boat and received a reply from the Wai Hung. Witness turned a little to the starboard side and the Wai Hung continued her course unaltered and at full speed. A little later the Wai Hung collided with the Wa Ying, striking her on the port side, near the centre.

The hearing of the evidence will be continued to-morrow.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 23.
The Head Office of the Chinese American Bank will be established in Peking with branches at San Francisco and other places in America.

Peking, June 23.
The Chinese Minister at Washington has been instructed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking to proceed to Mexico to investigate into the damages done to the Chinese residents there during the revolt and to claim compensation for same.

Peking, June 23.
Nearly all the places in Hunan and Hupoh are flooded.

Peking, June 23.
The magazine at Pon-tung-fu in the Province of Chihli again exploded the other day.

The damages to the properties have been estimated to be over \$200,000.

Peking, June 23.
The Chinese Minister at Washington has memorialized the Throne suggesting the introduction of the gold standard in China in connection with the currency reform in order to facilitate diplomatic questions cropping up in connection with money matters.

The Board of Finance has been instructed to consider the advisability of the suggestion.

Peking, June 23.
The Prince has instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discharge all the foreign advisors in Peking fearing that diplomatic secrets might leak out.

Peking, June 23.
The Prince Regent personally attended the reception given by the British Minister in Peking in honour of the Coronation of King George to tender his congratulations.

Peking, June 23.
Great preparation is being made for the coming stay of the Empress Dowager.

Magnificent glass houses have been erected and rare plants and beautiful flowers have been planted to make her stay as pleasant as possible.

Peking, June 24.
The Governor of Hunan has memorialized the Throne to the effect that the attitude of the people is very hostile and trouble may be anticipated owing to the action of the Government in taking over the control of the railways.

The Governor asked for instructions.

Peking, June 24.
The new Cabinet intends to adopt a conciliatory attitude in the settlement of the Pienma dispute.

Peking, June 25.
The Ministry of Communications intends to despatch an official to Canton to take over the control of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

It is reported that the official is already on the way.

Peking, June 25.
It is reported that Yuan Shih Kai will be appointed Viceroy of Chihli.

Peking, June 25.
The Viceroy of Hupoh has telegraphed to Peking stating that the delegates of the Railway Protection Society are secretly making their way to Peking.

The Viceroy asked his Government to take every precaution to suppress them.

Peking, June 25.
As soon as the arrangements for the formation of the new Cabinet have been duly carried out, all the Grand Councillors will tender their resignations.

However, the Prince Regent has instructed them to hold a meeting to discuss the question before sending in their resignations.

Peking, June 25.
The President of the Ministry of Finance intends to introduce the new notes of issue in connection with the currency reform into all the provinces on the 1st day of the 8th moon.

Peking, June 25.
The Russian Infantry and Cavalry forces stationed in Manchuria and Mongolia are in excess of the number of Chinese soldiers stationed in those places.

On learning this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was greatly alarmed.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 25.
The new Cabinet has telegraphed to the authorities in the provinces of Hunan, Hupoh and Kwangtung to the effect that should the Provincial Assemblies interfere with the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways, the authorities should do their best to prohibit their meetings.

Peking, June 26.
A telegram has been despatched from the commander of the cruiser Hai Chi to the Admiralty in Peking stating that she will leave for America on her way to Mexico, to protect the interests of the Chinese residents there, at an early date.

Peking, June 26.
Prince Tsai Hsun has telegraphed to Prince Chun, who is in England attending the Coronation, instructing him to engage foreign advisors for the Chinese Navy.

Peking, June 26.
The Ministry of Posts and Communications intends to hold a railway conference, at which all the managing directors of the various railways in China will attend, on the 1st day of the 9th moon.

Peking, June 26.
The Governor of Kairen has tendered his resignation.

Peking, June 26.
Prince Ching has telegraphed him asking him to withdraw his resignation.

Peking, June 26.
The Prince Regent has instructed the new Cabinet to submit to him all the telegrams received protesting against the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways.

Peking, June 26.
The Chinese Minister at Washington has telegraphed to the new Cabinet asking the Government to send Chinese lady scholars to complete their education in the United States.

Peking, June 26.
The Cabinet Ministers intend to despatch Mr. Chan Kam Tao (a distinguished old boy of Queen's College), to proceed to England to study the coinage system in connection with the currency reform.

Mr. Chan Kam Tao is attached to the Ministry of Finance.

Peking, June 26.
A Chinese bank in Peking under the name of Hing Lung, with branches in Tientsin, Kalgan, Pulan, Shan-si and other cities has failed. The liabilities have been estimated at over \$2,000,000.

Peking, June 27.
Owing to the dearth of rice at Wenchow in the province of Chekiang, the people have plundered many of the rice shops. As a consequence, the whole city is on strike.

Peking, June 27.
Prince Ching intends to resign his position as president of the new Cabinet in the coming autumn.

He has recommended the President of the Ministry of Finance and Prince Yuk Lun as his successors.

Peking, June 27.
The Prince Regent has not quite decided.

Peking, June 27.
Princes Tsai Hsun and Tao are strongly opposed to the conciliatory attitude adopted by the Cabinet Ministers in the settlement of the Pienma dispute.

A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow to consider the matter.

Peking, June 27.
The newly appointed Director-General of the Canton-Hankow and Sze-chuan-Hankow railways, H.E. Tuan Fang, has memorialized the Throne for permission to establish a Yamen at Hankow to transact his business.

An Imperial decree has been issued granting his request.

Peking, June 28.
The Ministry of Education considers the best way of promoting education in China, is by the introduction of a compulsory system.

Peking, June 28.
The Viceroy of Hupoh has received an urgent telegram from the Taotai of King-Bi, to the effect that a serious riot has broken out in E-Chang owing to the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

It appears that the farmers of E-Chang numbering several thousands strong proceeded to the Railway Company's Office and demanded that their money invested in the railways should be refunded. Their demand was refused and the manager was assaulted. They then demolished the company's buildings.

Over twenty soldiers have been killed.

The whole city is on strike.

The Viceroy has despatched troops to maintain order.

Peking, June 28.
The officials and the people in Yunnan have telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs opposing the action of the Government in leasing Pien-ma to the British Government.

Peking, June 28.
The Prince Regent fearing that undesirable might get mixed up in the Constitutional Reform Party has instructed the Body of Interior to ask the Reform Party to dissolve.

Peking, June 28.
The Chinese Amban at Tibet has tendered his resignation.

Peking, June 28.
The Ministry of Finance has telegraphed to the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to the effect that all banks will be amalgamated with the Tai Ching Bank.

Peking, June 28.
The Viceroy and Governors are not in favour of the scheme.

Peking, June 28.
The Chinese Minister at Washington has telegraphed to Peking stating that he is strongly in favour of the proposed alliance with the United States.

Peking, June 29.
The new Cabinet has instructed the Industrial Body to promote the native manufactures of China.

Peking, June 29.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has memorialized the Throne about introducing foreign garb for Chinese diplomatic officials.

The Ministry proposes the adoption of the Japanese dress.

Peking, June 29.
Prince Ching has instructed the Imperial household to prepare Tls. 13,000 daily to meet the Empress Dowager's expenses in the Summer Palace.

Peking, June 29.
The southern and western gates of the Sheung Tak-fu in Hunan have been washed away by the floods.

Peking, June 29.
The Russians are now engaging a large number of Chinese labourers at Kirin.

The Governor of Kirin has lodged a protest against this, but without effect. He has now telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to settle the matter.

Peking, June 29.
By order of the Army Board, investigations have been made with regard to the cause of the recent explosions occurring at Paoingfu in the province of Chihli.

Nothing of a suspicious nature has been discovered.

FRENCH REQUEST
REFUSED.

China to Deal with Pirates.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.
Canton, June 29.

In consequence of the repeated piratical attacks on vessels trading on the waters of Nan-ning in the province of Kwang-si, the French Consul there, has, it is reported, asked the Nan-ning Taotai to allow French gunboats to cruise in these waters for the protection of vessels flying the French flag. The Consul's request has been telegraphed to the Governor of Kwang-si by the Taotai.

The request has not been complied with. The matter has also been brought to the notice of the Canton Viceroy, who has ordered the Taotai at Nan-ning to reorganize the service of the guardboats patrolling in the waterways and to clear the route from these posts, which have been responsible for so many outrages on foreign vessels.

A snake measuring 20 feet 0 inches in length was shot recently in the sea at Tanjong Pagar by Police Sergeant Alexander.

A NEW INDUSTRY IN
HONGKONG.

First Steam Trawler.

Within the past few days, there arrived from England the first steam trawler that has been seen in Hongkong waters, destined to take part in the local fishing industry. The trawler is named the Hoi Fung and has been built by Messrs. Smith's Dock Co., Middlesbrough, to the order of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd. She represents the latest and most up-to-date type of trawler afloat.

The steam trawling industry is eminently a new one to Hongkong and it is too soon yet to make any prophecy as to whether the Steam Fisheries Company's venture will prove to be a success or otherwise, but the promoters have every confidence in its future although at present it must be considered to be an experiment.

In Japan, the steam trawling industry is succeeding almost beyond comprehension. Speaking at the initial formal meeting of the Steam Fisheries Co. in December last, the chairman (Mr. J. A. Plummer) pointed out that whereas it was then only two and a half years ago since the first steam trawler started operating out of Nagasaki, there are now no less than seventeen building and seven or eight actually at work. Since then it is reported there are 22 building in Japan.

The Hoi Fung came out under her own steam in 52 days and arrived in first-rate fettle. Necessarily, after such a long voyage, the vessel will require a certain amount of overhauling in the way of repainting, etc., but it is expected that she will be ready to start trawling at a very early date. One may be sure that those interested in the venture, before putting their money into it, made morally certain not only of catching the fish but of satisfactorily disposing of the fish when caught.

The Hoi Fung is presently lying off Kolkett's Island.

CATTLE MYSTERY ON
LANTAO ISLAND.

Number Found Dead.

Yesterday we called attention to the mysterious deaths of cattle at Lantao, the owner of which suggested was the result of attacks by wild beasts.

Whatever truth there may be in the assertion as to the attacks of wild beasts, there is an air of mystery surrounding the further deaths of thirty-two cattle.

The Cheong Kow farmer, who reported the loss of four bullocks, further reports that twelve more have been destroyed, whilst another report shows that twenty, on Dumbell Island, have been found dead.

No one can account for the loss of the cattle, and the surmise that wild animals are responsible for the deaths is beginning to lose ground. No definite suggestion is at present forthcoming, but inquiries are being made into the matter.

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THE HOTEL DES COLONIES CO., LD.

The ninth annual meeting of the above Company was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Hotel, Mr. H. Cucherousset presiding.

The Chairman said:—The Directors beg to submit to shareholders the Company's account for the year ending March 31, 1910, together with the report of the auditor. It will be seen that the account shows a loss of Tls. 5,045. The reasons for it are obvious.

In former years the Hotel was by far the premier establishment in point of comfort, as well as of cuisine; but several large hotels, built fitted according to the latest requirements, have sprung up in the past few years, offering to visitors not only comforts which the Hotel des Colonies could not provide, but also an appearance and luxurious appointments which, together with the novelty, were bound to attract all who could afford to pay. The past year also witnessed the rubber crisis and this so easily signed during the boom were dishonoured after the crash. Then, owing to the course of repairs, which we are going to speak about, during the last months the hotel was rendered uncomfortable and we lost many clients.

If we remember the bankruptcy of our neighbour, the Restaurant Auguste, and the fact that some of the leading hotels are in a position which is far from brilliant, there is no wonder that the Hotel des Colonies should suffer heavily. Such being the case, and confronted during the last months of 1910 by the spectre of bankruptcy, your directors preferred to face the struggle, confident that something could still be done, and set to work energetically. The first thing to be done was to curtail expenses, and at the same time to give the dingy old place at least a better appearance, with possibly some of the comfort travellers nowadays consider a necessity.

After long negotiations your directors obtained from the landlord of the main building a remodelling of the lease, which, if we had to carry it out as it stood, meant immediate and unavoidable bankruptcy. Our lease had still twelve years to run and the rent was to be increased to Tls. 1,400 per month. We were successful in convincing the landlords that this was an utter impossibility and the lease was altered for one of five years at Tls. 500 a month. Besides, the landlord consented to advance Tls. 5,000 repayable in monthly instalments of Tls. 175. This was to be entirely devoted to the improvements which you will notice and which, as the work is nearing completion, begin to attract our clients anew. Then the whole staff was renewed and without impairing efficiency important economy has been made on that account.

The scheme which was put before you at the last meeting for the rebuilding of the Hotel could not be carried out for obvious reasons. Money would have been impossible to raise, owing to the state of the market. Even now your directors, whilst persuaded that there is room for a fine French hotel in the Settlement and that we are the only company that can do it, are of opinion that the time has not yet come and that we must first get victoriously out of the present crisis.

And now, we must again ask ourselves the question—Shall we succeed and shall we live? Live we certainly can, but is it a life worth living? That is the question. And this question I am sorry I have to answer, no. We have no hope of deriving the slightest profit for ourselves as long as we have to pay a rent which is twice more than it should be. I therefore propose to your vote the following resolution: That if your directors cannot succeed in obtaining a substantial decrease in the rent of both buildings, an extraordinary meeting be convened in view of winding up the Company.

This was seconded, and on being put to the meeting it was unanimously carried.

The remaining following resolutions were also approved:—

That the Directors should approach the two landlords with a view to getting the rents reduced.

That the reports and accounts be adopted.

That Mr. Bassett's election to the Board of Directors in place of Mr. Tavares be confirmed, and that Mr. Paturo be re-elected a Director.

That Messrs. Love, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the Company.

COMMERCIAL.

INDIA.

The Sugar Trade.

Calcutta, June 8.—The sugar merchants of Calcutta are having an anxious time. Prices of sugar have fallen considerably and the market has two and a half lakhs of bags of old stock unsold. To make matters worse now shipments of sugar, despatched in May from Java, are expected in a day or two, and will increase the stock already in the market by about three lakhs. As a matter of fact, four of the large importers in Calcutta have already sold no less than about eleven lakhs of bags of sugar from June to December shipments. They are even now willing to sell more, but buyers are holding off. The amount out of new shipments already purchased by merchants was bought in anticipation of a brisk demand for sugar, but the merchants were not able to work off the old stock. There are no indications so far of extensive purchasers in the bazar.

Karachi Freight Market.

Karachi, June 8.—The freight market has been very quiet and shippers have shown no desire to take up tonnage. The feeling is distinctly quieter and a charter for June has been put through at home at 15s. 9d. for picked ports 2004 to show that owners are ready to accept lower prices than those recently paid.

Up-country wheat markets are uncertain and much will now depend upon the advance of the rains. Any undue delay of or abnormal conditions in the monsoon current would result in native holders refusing to sell their stocks and this would probably bring about a sharp decline in freights such as was experienced at this time last year. Anyway, shippers are at the moment proceeding very cautiously.

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The following were the quotations on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the 23rd inst.

Shanghai Lee O. S. & R. Co., Ltd. Tls. 12.50 cash.

Gala-Kahumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd. Tls. 12.25 cash.

Sonawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. Tls. 31 September.

Banks \$917.1-2 cash.

French Municipals 6 per cent. 103 cash.

Anglo-Dutch 95 cts. cash.

Kota Bahares 5 cash.

Somabhus 50 cts. cash.

Messrs. Hale and Co's Circular.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale and Co. in their circular of the 24th June state that owing to a better demand from Java and Europe, the prices of rice have stiffened and the market closes firm with a rising tendency. The tonnage charges are 10-11 cents to Hongkong; 11-13 cents to Singapore; 24-25 cents to Philippines; 21-22 cents to Java; 21-22 cents to Japan. The following are the charter settlements:—British steamer Kumohow, 42,000 piculs to Singapore at 16 cents per picul rice; British steamer Taiwan, 30,000 piculs to Singapore at 15 cents per picul rice; German steamer Chinsing, 38,000 piculs to Singapore at \$4,800 in full; German steamer Marie, 40,000 piculs to Hongkong 11 cents per picul rice; German steamer Choising, 38,000 piculs to Singapore at \$4,500 in full; French steamer Kampot, 10,000 piculs to Singapore at 15 cents per picul rice.

Chinese in the Straits.

The annual report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Straits Settlements, has been issued and shows that in 1910 the immigrants from China numbered 210,321, of whom 23,935 obtained free passages to the Colony in consideration of entering into contracts for service. Cantonese predominate and by far the largest number of contracts signed was for work in Siam and non-Federated Malay States, Netherlands Indies, coming second, North Borneo and other British dependencies and possessions third and the F.M.S. fourth.

THE CORONATION.

THE SCENE LAST NIGHT.

A Pretty Setting.

Brilliant as were the illuminations in the City on Thursday, they were excelled last evening. Never in the history of the Colony has Hongkong been illuminated by so many lanterns. The view from the harbour was magnificent and when in Hongkong one's eyes were turned upon distant Kowloon as a relief from the dazzling light.

Statue Square was beyond description beautiful. The support, too, sent forth rays of light, which in brilliance was captivating. Nothing was lacking, and the new Post Office, the Government building nearest the harbour, presented an appearance well in keeping with the rest of the decorations.

Away at Shau Ki Wan, the scene viewed from that distance was not only beautiful, but noted on one's feelings as a candle net on a moth. Its attraction was irresistible; it drew, and thousands walked to come in closer contact with the attraction.

Cars could not proceed, so great was the traffic, thousands of people filling the streets, and rickshaws could not be had for love or money. The scene in the harbour was much prettier than that of the previous evening and lights, white and red, were slung up to the mast head of all the craft in the harbour that could attain to masts.

The scene, in the beautiful setting of the hills, was one never to be forgotten and of such beauty that can never be adequately described and that can only be taken in the mind and recalled at pleasure. To those who love the beautiful such a scene can never be obliterated from memory.

The Upper Levels.

Contrasted with the brilliance and magnificence of the illuminations within the City limits, the efforts of the residents in the heights above the level of Barker Road were singularly weak. The crowning point of the Colony's splendid show might easily have been the Peak which most people were disappointed to find in comparative darkness last night.

The most salient feature in the upper levels was the Victoria Hospital. Standing as it does with its imposing facade as one solid, red edification the Victoria Jubilee Memorial looked grand on its dark setting of green hills. The originality of the decorations of Mr. Donald Macdonald's house was particularly noticeable. The Saint George's Cross stood out prominently on a white ground made up of thousands of lanterns, covering the entire house front. It was grand and conspicuous from all points.

To the right of Glenealy Gully, the houses on Conduit Road made a fine showing. First and foremost appeared "Marble Hall," Sir Paul Chuter's residence. Then the fine block of semi-detached houses in Clifton Gardens, beyond which Mr. Ho Kim Tong's block on its own grounds stood out conspicuously from the rest. Lower down in Upper Robinson Road, the picturesque lawn of the Jewish Recreation Club was outlined with a three-sided row of red lanterns. The artistic building of the Synagogue with its Oriental minarets looked charmingly pretty. In line with both these Jewish institutions was the row of ten houses on Seymour Terrace. From the east end occupied by Mr. L. J. Lopes to the west by Mr. Lammert there was not a hiatus, every window displaying its clump of red lights. The only house in Elliot Crescent to make an attempt at a show was "Bird Cage" just above it. Richmond House, Montpelier and Rocklands were all gay in lighted colours, and the block of residential dwellings in Belilios Terrace made a gallant effort to fall in with the general scheme of illuminations. Mention must not be omitted of the Anglo-Portuguese School in this location, which also was well-lighted. Stonehenge, the private mess of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese commercial houses, was behind none in its illuminated decorations. At this point the wide expanse of St. Joseph's College building came distinctly into prominence. A cross and a crown surmounted the legend "God Save the King,"

The northern porch of the Catholic Cathedral displayed a crown beneath which were the words "Ilex Regina." The Mission House was also suitably illuminated. The Clubhouse of the Chinese Catholic Union exhibited a red banner with "Long Live their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary" in white letters. The four houses in occupation of Messrs. Ho Fook, Chan Kai Ming, Sin Tak Fan and the family of the late Mr. Jan Chin Ting were uniformly lighted. Opposite them was "Fairview" which could be located from the harbour by its row of lanterns. St. Agnes College and the big block of the Italian Convent buildings, presented a bold front. The twenty-two arches which the buildings comprise offered space for the suitable legend "Long Live the Crowned King" to be admirably displayed. In each one of the arches a single letter, thirteen feet high, was let in. The entire combination showed up with splendid effect when viewed from the harbour. Along Caine Road the whole terrace as far as Shelley Street, terminating with Mr. Augusto J. Gomes' residence, exhibited a double row of lanterns. The house belonging to the French Foreign Missions was picked out with red and white lanterns. At the top of the front elevation the British and French flags crossed each other. The C.M.S. girls' school contented itself with a simple decoration at the door front with red lanterns depending from the aperture of each window. Farther west Coronation Terrace also looked well.

Eastward of the Public Gardens the Military Hospital was perhaps the best. The buildings within this reservation being all the property of the Military Department were not overlooked in the general scheme of illuminations. St. Patrick's Club had a modest transparency with the initials "G.M." in large letters.

A superb device was that on May Road which at 11 p.m. shone out brilliantly in letters 18 inches high in the words "God Save the King." All eyes centred on the bridge above Bowen Road at the close of the evening's illuminations. One and all regretted that it was lighted at so late an hour; all opinions accord in assigning to the designer of the panel the place of honour in the conception of the brilliant idea.

"God Save the King."

It was the subject of general remark as well as regret that his very effective electric device: "God Save the King," erected on May Road over the tramway line, was not lighted until eleven p.m. It is a pity, that for this reason a great number of persons were deprived of the opportunity of viewing what proved to be, when we were permitted to look upon it, the most effective "piece"—and there were many—of the entire display.

Military Tattoo.

Last night the men of the 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. gave a tattoo on the Cricket Ground. The tattoo opened with the "First Post," being sounded by the K.O.Y.L.I. buglers, followed by a march by the band of the Baluchistan. The troops filed on to the ground, to the number of 192 men and about 500 native troops, who surrounded the ground. The men partaking in the tattoo were formed in twelve sections of 16 each, and were provided with red, white and blue lanterns, the native troops being given green lanterns. The men first of all marched to the centre of the ground, came inwards, then turned up the centre, and formed two mazes. After other movements they turned about and the mazes unfolded. The men then came up to the centre and formed a wheel. The wheel revolved twice and each spoke turned about, likewise revolving twice. On the conclusion of this, the band of the Regiment, which had been playing the whole time, came to a stop, and the men marched until the letters and figures "G.I.V. 1911" were formed. Rockets were fired, and at the same time a feu de joie was fired.

Baluch Dance.

Last night the 128th Baluchistan Infantry celebrated the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary at Kowloon. Their entertainment took the form of the Khatri dance, performed round a

blazing pile of wood on a green adjacent to the native barracks. There were three different troups of dances and each in turn endeavoured to outdo their predecessors. The dance consisted of a series of gyrations, accompanied by loud yells, and the swinging of swords. The pipers and drummers also helped to swell the volume of sound.

After the dance, a member of the corps performed a native sword dance. He concluded his performance by whirling round at a lightning rate to the accompaniment of the cries of his regimental companions.

The Dragon Procession.

The dragon procession of last night was a complete success, even more so than that of the previous evening. At the early hour of six o'clock, the crowd began to assemble along the route, and soon grew as the hour for the start drew near. It was most certainly denser than that of the preceding day though it was quite orderly, and took more than a lively interest in all that was to be seen.

The procession started at a little after seven o'clock, rather sooner than was announced in the programme though this was a good fault for the length of the route kept the bearers out till very late in the night.

There was none of the straggling, that marked the parade of coronation day, and when once started the procession was complete from beginning to end, so that nobody missed any part by thinking it was all over as, on the first occasion, when quite half an hour passed between the two sections of the procession.

Of the quaintness of the various lanterns, their shapes and the beauty of their colouring, much has already been said, but in the opinion of many last night's parade surpassed that of the evening before in many ways. To begin with, it was sent out in better order headed by the different tableaux vivants which preceded six illuminated portraits of the celebrities of the day, including those of the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the rest of the royal family and of Sir Fred. and Lady Lugard all of which formed a quiet distinctive feature, being brilliantly lighted up.

Then came the long array of fishes looking none the worse for their travels of the previous evening and the many weird birds and animals, all aglow with the soft light which only the Chinese seem to know how to produce.

This section ushered in the dragon, a long sinuous creature with a fearsome head and a red and green illuminated body, which undulated, till it seemed to be endowed with life, making its way like a huge caterpillar over the heads of the assembled crowd. The route differed somewhat from the one followed on Thursday evening, and was rather longer, in fact the procession did not reach Caine Road till long after 11 p.m.

The Peak Children Entertained.

The entertainment of the Peak children, at the Peak Club on Thursday afternoon, was an undoubted success. The high wind which blew during the morning served to dry the grass, so that the sports, which it was feared would have to be abandoned, took place after all. The central lawn was gaily decorated with flags, and in the ball room were tastefully arranged festoons of greenery and flowers, while, over the alcove at the end of the room, there appeared a semi-circle of green leaves with the words "God Save the King" framed upon it in red flowers.

A great feature of the entertainment consisted of a toboggan run on sturdily built bamboo erections designed by Mr. H. W. Bird. This was highly appreciated by the youngsters, who clamoured to take their turns, and appeared to thoroughly enjoy the rides. Four "Aunt Sallies" in a row (which we understand were made for, and kindly presented by, Mr. G. M. Young) contributed largely to the children's amusement, and were only outvalued by two sailers from H.M.S. "Tamar" in tubs near by, whose heads were ardently assailed by the children with canvas sausages, which the sailors skillfully managed to dodge. At intervals the little ones were delighted by the performances of two Chin-

ese jugglers. Tea was served to about 140 children in the reading room, and the room adjoining it; after partaking of which, and pulling numerous crackers, a move was made to the lawns, where the sports took place. At a little before 8 o'clock the children, their mothers, nurses, and others, all assembled in the ball room to witness the feats of the well-known conjuror Ching Lin Foo, who kindly gave his services free on this occasion. Prior to the performance (which it should be stated delighted the children beyond measure judging from their shrieks, laughter, and delight) Mr. Looker presented to the winners the prizes won at the sports, and then His Excellency the Governor's address was read to the children by the Chairman of the Club, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; after which Mrs. Looker and other ladies assisted in presenting the Coronation medals to the children.

At the conclusion of the entertainment each child, on leaving, chose, and took away, a small present.

It is believed that the entertainment will long be remembered by the children present, and there can be no doubt that the idea, which we understand originated with Mr. Looker, was an exceedingly happy one. Great credit is due to him, and to the several ladies and the gentlemen who assisted in making the entertainment the success it undoubtedly was.

CORONATION FUND.

Additional List.

Fowl dealers' guild, \$282; Fruits and vegetables dealers' guild, \$225.

The following subscribed \$200. Kung Yuen Hong, Raw Opium dealers' guild, Fresh water fish dealers' guild, Pawn brokers' guild.

Beef and Mutton dealers' guild, \$190; Rice dealers' guild, \$150. The following subscribed \$100. Mr. Chau Chi Ling, Sze Yip S.S. Co., Lau Yik Fire Insurance Co., Mat Bags dealers' guild.

Pork dealers' guild (Western Market), \$70; Copper and Iron dealers' guild, \$63.10; Pork dealers' guild (Central Market), \$60.

The following subscribed \$50. Po Wa Fire Insurance Co., Wing Hing Bank, D. Dorabjee, Mr. Kwok Yik Ting, Chinese Imperial Telegraph Co.

Chinese Society for investigating into the use of Machinery \$30.00.

Pork dealers' guild (West Point Market) \$35.00, Tai Shing paper factory \$25.00, Commodore Eyres \$25.00.

The following subscribed \$20. Chu Kong Restaurant, Lu Hung Shing, Wai Loong Bank, Hung Tak Bank, Ku Wing Bank, Wa Sang Bank.

Tailors' guild \$18.65. The following subscribed \$10. Yu On, Pork dealers' guild (Wan Chai Market), Cheung On Bank, Wai San Bank, Ku On Bank, Chan Tai Bank, Yu Shing Bank, Po Tai Bank, Sui Cheong Bank, Wang Yik Bank, Shing Yuen Bank, Mr. Denman Fuller, A. Galuzzi, I. H. May.

The following \$5. Wing Sang Bank, Kin Yuen Bank, Kam Sang Bank, H. I. R. And the following \$1. Bishen Singh, Fateh Mohamed.

THE MACAO RAILWAY.

DEMAND FOR SHARES.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT Canton, June 23.

As already reported in your columns, the Ministry of Posts and Communications has given the right of building the Canton and Macao Railway to a syndicate. It is now reported that the promoter of the concern has been able to obtain financial aid from the Cantonese at Peking.

There is an increasing demand for the shares of the concern, and he (the promoter) is now on the way to Canton from the North. It is his desire to first construct the section from Canton to Heung Shan District, and to complete the line from Canton to Macao as soon as the Macao Delimitation Boundary question is settled.

The lower level train cars stopped running soon after seven o'clock last Friday between Arsenal and Whitty Street.

BOXING.

THE BIG FIGHT.

Kenny v. Carlson.

The fight, long looked forward to by sporting devotees in Hongkong, and in fact in all the Orient, took place at the Stadium, Belle View, last Friday. There was a fair attendance, which included many of Carlson's supporters from Manila. Previous to the main event of the day three preliminaries were fought and of those the most interesting was that in which Iron Bux and Jackson faced each other.

Carlson when he met Kenny before and lost attributed his defeat to lack of form. Before the contest yesterday he admitted he felt in the best of condition and expressed confidence of winning. Kenny, too, was in good trim, but with great caution, he refused to say anything as to the result. He said he always went into the ring to win and would do his best. More he could not do.

Heavy-weight Championship of Orient.

Great excitement prevailed when the contestants entered the ring. It was an open question who would win, and betting was not very noticeable. The fight was for a purse of 1,200 dollars, the winner to receive seventy-five per cent. of the amount and the loser the remaining twenty-five per cent. The two men were introduced to the spectators by Mr. A. Harper, the promoter. He described Carlson as the heavy-weight champion of Philippines, and Kenny as the middle weight champion of the Orient. The fight decided the heavy weight championship of the Orient.

Carlson in Favour.

Just before the fight commenced the referee was chosen by both parties. Mr. Server of San Francisco officiated. Speaking generally of the match one could not doubt who was the superior man after the sixth round had passed. The first five rounds were fought in clinches, one arm free, and hard hitting was at a minimum. Kenny tried hard to make the loop punch effective, but Carlson is a splendid coverer, and little was the utility of Kenny's steps. Certainly the first round, thought fairly even, rested slightly in favour of Carlson.

Kenny Aggressive.

The crowd became impatient when in the succeeding four rounds the pair continued to fight in the clinch, and demanded a more open fight. When last expecting the open fight to commence, Kenny, in the sixth round, burst away and with a right hand upper cut commenced hostilities which raised the crowd to a great pitch of enthusiasm. He rained in blows right and left, and nothing but Carlson's fine condition prevented him from finding the boards. Carlson was certainly undergoing great punishment, and the sound of the gong was welcome to him at the close of the round.

Carlson Seeks the Clinch.

From this time onward the fight was Kenny's, save that on two or three occasions Carlson got in a blow with the left which made Kenny smart. Kenny resumed his forcing tactics in the seventh round, and in a manner peculiar to himself he held Carlson at arms length with the left, and made his right effective. Carlson in this round showed signs of distress, and sought the clinch as a means of relieving the stress. He owed a great deal to his ability to cover well, but in the eighth, ninth and tenth rounds he was soundly thrashed. Kenny, nevertheless, received a few blows on the ribs that counted. Carlson was forced to the boards in the ninth round from a straight right, and remained there until the referee had counted nine. Then with renewed energy he faced his opponent and an hard open battle ensued.

Kenny Wins.

Round eleven saw the finish of the fight. Kenny had been urged on by his supporters to drop the clinch, and responding to their calls he opened an attack under which the stronger man must have gone down. Straight from the shoulder of both arms he hit; a washingly method of defeating his opponent, with an occasional right hand uppercut which he had used with effect in the sixth round. Forcing Carlson almost to the ropes nearly half way through the

round, Kenny came along, and with the right upper cut gave his opponent the knock out blow. Carlson, urged by his supporters, made an effort to rise on the tenth second, but failed to do so, and amidst great excitement Kenny was declared the winner.

Carlson no Match for Kenny.

With transportsmanship Kenny assisted Carlson to his corner and then received the congratulations of the crowd. When Kenny's right glove was taken off, the back of his hand was painfully swollen and also the fore arm. He said he had hurt it in the fourth round and he had suffered great pain all through. He could not respond as he wished to the spectators' demands. If he had not sustained this injury the probability is that Carlson would have gone down before the sixth round. There is no getting away from the fact that Carlson, after the sixth round, was no match for Kenny.

Result Popular.

Carlson was attended to by his seconds, but half an hour after the fight was over he had not fully recovered. Kenny, on the other hand, gave his injury, after a bath was quite fresh. He had not sustained a single mark on his face, and the only one on his body was given in the clinch by Carlson's "kidney" punches. The result of the fight is popular.

Iron Bux v. Jackson.

The principal preliminary round was the fight between Iron Bux and Young Jackson, for a purse of 150 dollars. The fight all through the six rounds was close, but from the first was in favour of Iron Bux, who when coming to close quarters, hit hard on the ribs. He deservedly won on points.

Sailors in Opposition.

Sailor Savage (H.M.S. Monmouth) and Seaman Oram (H.M.S. Astraea), fought a four rounds contest and drew. Littlejohn of H.M.S. Tamar and Worthington of K.O.Y.L.I. also engaged in a four rounds bout, in which the soldier, though punished, showed a better conception of the art than did his opponent.

Kenny Interviewed.

Interviewed this morning, Kenny, looking little the worse for his fight beyond his bruised arm, informed our representative he had received an offer from Shanghai to box Dave Carney, a heavy weight who has seen much fighting in Australia. The date fixed is July 15th. He has also received an offer from an officer of the Inniskillings at Tientsin and another from Peking. He has not definitely made up his mind about acceptance. He may go to Shanghai. If he does not, he will go to Australia.

Too Much Summer.

He has given up the intention of doing much fighting in the Orient. "Too much summer weather," he said, "is bad for me. I am 50 per cent. worse now than when I came to the Orient, and I want a touch of snow to get me right."

Yesterday's Fight.

As regards yesterday's fight Kenny feels he did not do himself justice, but one must take into consideration the state of his arm. "If," he added, "I had knocked Carlson out in the second round, people would have thought, as they have thought before, that I was not giving them value for money." There is a good deal of truth in the statement. Continuing, he admitted Carlson's strength and said he could not have knocked him out with a straight left.

McIlvain must Wait.

As regards McIlvain Kenny says he must wait his time now. "He has had four chances to fight and has got out of them all. He will have to wait until I come back from Australia."

JAPANESE TOURIST.

SPYING OUT THE LAND.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT Canton, June 23.

A certain Japanese Consul has applied to the Diplomatic Commission for a passport, as he intends to take a tour into Yunnan, and at the same time he asks the Diplomatic Commission to instruct the authorities of the places through which the Consul will pass to afford the foreign tourist proper protection, in accordance with treaty stipulations. The Diplomatic Commission has complied with the Consul's request, but reminds him not to go to any peace-disturbed districts, until order is restored.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG.

Cotton and Yarn.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, Cotton and Yarn Brokers, in their weekly report, say that since their last report on the 10th inst. per S.S. "Delhi," the yarn market had ruled steady and a brisk demand had continued through at the interval, resulting in a fairly large business of about 7,500 bales of which No. 10 and 12 had the biggest share.

The reports of a firm tone of the cotton and yarn market from India, coupled with good inquiries from the consuming districts, have induced buyers to come forward freely and a healthier feeling prevailed during the latter part of the interval which has caused an advance of \$1 to \$2 in almost all counts, and the market closes with a firm and rising tendency.

Total Sales 7,000 bales.

Unsold Stocks 24,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the Godown and to arrive 20,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The extra "Sirs," "Persia" and "Bingo lura" from Bombay, and "Sirs," "Lightning" and "Namsang" from Calcutta have brought in 2,414 bales for Hongkong, and 2,400 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports also amount to about 2,000 bales.

Shanghai.—Reports a steady market and a fairly good business at previous rates.

Japan Yarn.—Business was done in 470 Bales 20s. at \$175 to \$184.

Raw Cotton.—Nothing has passed in Bengal; there are no fresh arrivals and stocks are nil; nominal quotations \$35.38.

Chinese.—Has met no buyers owing to high rates, present stock is 700 small Bales; quotations \$30.40.

Coal.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Coal Brokers, say that business reported for deliveries during July or December 1911, are 50,000 tons Fushun (Manchuria) Lump \$8.00, unscreened \$7.00, Dust \$6.00 per ton ex ship; 62,000 tons Japanese all kinds same deliveries on private terms; and 2,000 tons Keelung Dust at \$5.00 per ton ex ship.

Quotations.—Ordif \$10.00 to 21.00 ex-go-down, nominal. Australian West Waleed \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal. Yubari Lump \$12.00 ex-ship nominal, Miiki Lump \$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal, Moji Lump \$7.75 to \$8.50 ex-ship, steady, Moji Unscreed \$8.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady, Akaike Lump \$8.00 to \$8.25 ex-ship, steady, Kaiping Navy Lump \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship, nominal, Kaiping Leos Lump \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship, Kaiping No. 5 Dust \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship, Kaiping No. 1 Dust \$6.25 ex-ship, Fushun Lump \$8.25 ex-ship, Fushun Unscreed \$7.25 ex-ship, Fushun Dust \$6.25 ex-ship.

Singapore.

Fraser & Co's Share (Circular states that business has been on a limited scale since the last report and principally confined to Tin shares. Rubbers have been quiet with little change in quotations, and few transactions are reported in other directions.

Rubber.—Malacca close easier at \$10; and Highlands at 85s. Latadrans are unchanged at 80s. and Linggis at 31s. Transactions have taken place in Consolidated Malays at 18s. 4 1/2d. and 17s. 6d. Heawoods 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10 1/2d. Highlands 83s. 9d. Latadrans 80s. to 80s. 7 1/2d. Linggis 30s. 3d. to 41s. United Temiangs 1s. 1d. and Duffs 9s. Among the Dollar shares Pajans have been firm at \$10 and United Singapore at \$12.12 to \$12.25. Alor Gajah have been placed at \$1.50, Raytors \$7.50, Balgownias \$10.25, Ayer Panas \$4.30 and Nyallas 42 1/2 cents.

Mining.—Tronols at one time dropped to \$31.60, but quickly recovered with business varying rates up to \$36. Drangas have been done at \$5.50 and Kanaboja \$1.75. Kintas after business at 47s. eased off to 45s. 6d. and Tekka remain steady with transactions at 55s. 3/4.

General.—A part from a few sales in Straits Trading at \$51.50 this section has been neglected.

COMPANY MEETING.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.

The twentieth ordinary annual meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., was held at noon last Saturday in St. George's Building, Chater Road.

Mr. J. Scott Harston presided and among those present were:—Messrs. Ellis Kadoorie, P. C. Potts, G. C. Moxon, A. R. Lowe, Lau Chi Pak, I. Gougey, Young Pak Leung, F. D. Haskell, Lau Wing Chung, and Chan Ki-pun.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year ending 31st of December, 1910, having now been in your hands for over three months, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual course and take them as read. As foreshadowed at the last annual meeting and subsequent extraordinary meetings, the liquidation of the Bank has now been decided upon, and the balance sheet before you shows that during the past year a considerable part of the amounts have been realised, and used to reduce the liabilities to note-holders and customers. It will be seen that at 31st of December, 1910, all the Bank owed to others than its own shareholders was about \$300,000, and at the present moment this figure has been further reduced to less than half, and your directors will only be too glad if customers and note-holders will claim the amounts due to them. It is impossible to state exactly what return can be made to shareholders, but it seems likely to be in the neighbourhood of \$80 per share, and the liquidator should be able to pay a considerable portion within a short time of his appointment. One of the resolutions which will be proposed at the extraordinary general meeting held immediately after this is to authorise the liquidator to pay out of the funds of the company a sum, not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to the bank staff here and in London. Such a course your directors consider reasonable, having regard to lengthy service. I need hardly say your directors and managing directors do not come under the category of the staff, and of course do not claim anything from this fund. If there are any questions I shall be pleased to answer them.

There being no questions, the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. P. C. Potts seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak proposed that the two retiring directors Messrs. J. Scott Harston and E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected. Mr. Ellis Kadoorie seconded and the proposition was adopted unanimously.

The question of compensation was explained to Mr. Loureiro and the Chairman moved that the award of Mr. Harston as arbitrator in respect to Mr. Loureiro's claim for compensation from the bank be and is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Mr. P. C. Potts seconded and the motion was carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

Immediately following the close of the annual meeting, an extraordinary general meeting was held. Mr. Scott Harston still occupying the chair.

The Chairman said:—In view of the remarks made by me at the meeting preceding this, I do not propose to say anything further on the matter I have to propose the first resolution which has been read by Mr. Lowe, that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Arthur Ryland Lowe, chartered accountant, of Thorner's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

Mr. Moxon seconded. Carried. The Chairman:—I beg to propose the second resolution:—That the liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the company's staff.

Mr. E. S. Kadoorie seconded. Carried.

The Chairman:—That concludes the business. Thank you for your attendance. There will be a further meeting of which notice will be duly given.

THE CATHAY TRUST, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Cathay Trust, Ltd., was held in the office of Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., Shanghai, on the 19th inst. Mr. J. A. Wattie presided, and was supported by Father Castrillo, Messrs. H. A. J. Macrae, and J. H. McMichael, directors, J. C. Dyer, manager, and D. McNeill, legal advisor.

The Chairman said he did not think that the result of the first year's working could be considered otherwise than satisfactory, though they must not disguise from themselves that the profits shown, namely Tls. 839,703.74, were exceptional; and he thought they would therefore approve of the proposal to appropriate that amount as follows:—To pay Directors' fees, Tls. 7,000, to pay auditors' fees Tls. 1,500, to write off preliminary expenses Tls. 6,022.83, to pay a dividend on the preference shares of six per cent., Tls. 135,000, to pay a dividend of ten per cent. on ordinary shares plus a bonus of fifty per cent. Tls. 150,000, to place to equalization of dividend Tls. 400,000, and to carry forward to next year the balance of Tls. 140,180.93. The difference in the rate of exchange at which the capital was subscribed and what it appeared in their book amounted to Tls. 517,241.40, and this had been related to reserve. Their loans amounted to Tls. 4,318,442.25, their cash at the end of the financial year stood at Tls. 149,875.22, and their investments at Tls. 155,700, so they would see that their funds were fully employed. The arrangements made at the extraordinary meeting in connexion with their advance to the Stock Exchange had been completed immediately after the meeting and the necessary securities handed over to the Company. In conclusion the Chairman expressed the hope that as time passed and the position of the Shanghai rubber companies became more clearly defined there would be a return of confidence, the lack of which was undoubtedly responsible to a great extent for the present depressed state of the market. When that time came, helped by the strong recuperative powers which Shanghai had been proved to possess, they would hope for better times in which their company would endeavour to share.

No questions were asked, and on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Macrae, the reports and accounts were approved.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. McMichael, it was decided to declare a dividend as stated in the Chairman's speech.

Mr. J. Valentino moved and Captain Valentini seconded that the remuneration of the Directors be fixed at Tls. 1,000 each per annum, and this was carried.

In moving that Mr. W. A. C. Platt be elected a Director in place of Rev. Father Castrillo, Mr. Macrae explained that the latter was unable to carry on his duties as a Director owing to his frequent absence from Shanghai. This resolution was seconded by Mr. G. Dallas and agreed to unanimously.

On the motion of Capt. Stott seconded by Rev. Father Castrillo, Mr. J. A. Wattie was re-elected a Director for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. S. Davidson proposed that Messrs. F. N. Matthews and G. H. N. Thomson be re-elected auditors and that their remuneration be fixed at Tls. 1,500. Mr. J. Ball seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman announced that instead of being paid at the office of the company the holders of bearer scrip would receive their dividends at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the following day, and at the same time the dividend warrants for the preference share would be mailed.

Extraordinary Meeting.

Following on the annual meeting an extraordinary meeting was held for the purpose of considering the following resolution:—

That the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the following article for Article 6 namely:—

"6.—The initial Capital shall be divided into 1,000,000 Preference Shares of 18/- each and 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of 2/- each. Such Preference shares shall confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Capital paid up thereon and shall rank as regards dividends and capital in priority to the Ordinary shares but shall not confer the right to any further participation in profits or assets. And upon any increase of Capital the Company shall be at liberty to issue any new shares with any preferential deferred or special rights, privileges or conditions attached thereto. Provided that nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prevent the payment of interim dividends on the Ordinary shares of the Company, but before any such interim dividend is paid on the Ordinary shares the holders of Preference shares shall be entitled to be paid the arrears (if any) of dividends due to them and also to be paid an interim dividend proportionate to the period elapsed of the then current year.

"The rights hereby attached to the Preference shares may be altered by special resolution, passed with the approval in writing of the holders of three-quarters of the issued shares of such class."

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. D. McNeill explained the reasons for the proposed alteration.

By the present articles the Directors had a general power to pay interim dividends, but the question had sometimes come up at home, raised by the preference shareholders, as to whether a company, which was bound to give them in preference to everybody else dividends on their shares was entitled in some sort of way to prevent itself making the payment of the preference dividends by paying a dividend on the ordinary shares. The new words which were to be inserted would make the rights of the preference shareholders perfectly secure, because if it was proposed to pay an interim dividend on the ordinary shares, all arrears of dividends due to preference shareholders would first be paid up, and the preference shareholders would receive an interim dividend on their shares.

The Chairman then moved that the alteration in the Articles of Association be adopted. This was seconded by Father Castrillo, and unanimously agreed to.

The disastrous collision between the two ferry boats which took place on Thursday has caused much comment in the City. The origin of the disaster still wants elucidation, a matter of extreme difficulty. An inquiry into the affair must be held and perhaps the publicity learn that launches in the harbour carry too many passengers. Interviews and personal experiences have proved to us that risky practices are carried on. It is well known that passengers on some launches congregate in front of the Coxswain whose view is thereby obscured. In the interests of public safety this ought not to be allowed, and an infringement of any law passed prohibiting such, ought to receive severe punishment. Hongkong harbour is always full of traffic, and it requires the Coxswain's eye always to be on the alert. Especially does this apply when boats are sailing at night.

Heavy Rains in Tonkin.

Heavy rains in various parts of Tonkin have resulted in large tracts of land being flooded, fortunately without loss of life. The various rivers have risen considerably, and communication in several places has been suspended.

FREIGHTS.

Messrs. Lamko & Rogge in their freight circular dated Hongkong, 24th June, 1911, say that the period, since their last report was written on the 18th instant, has not produced any remarkable change in the freight market in most of its branches, the only exception being the continued strong demand for coal tonnage from Japan to this.

Saigon-Hongkong:—Chartering operations have suffered a check owing to scarcity and the high prices of grain in Saigon. Rate now stands at 11 cents with no demand for tonnage whatever. Saigon-Philippines:—There have been some inquiries for next month loading, but they have not heard that any orders have been filled locally.

Bangkok-Hongkong:—Regular liners have lowered the rate from 28 cents to 25 cents per picul inside the Bar.

Nanchang-Canton:—A couple of fresh settlements are on record on basis of last rates paid.

Coal freights from Japan to this are firmer and more business would have been done but for want of tonnage. Latest fixtures are as follows:—

Moji to Hongkong, \$2.10 per ton. Wakamatsu to Hongkong, option Canton \$2.25-\$3 per ton. Dally to Canton \$3 per ton. Hongkong to Hongkong \$1.75 per ton. Port Court to Swatow \$2.05 per ton.

Time-charter:—Charterers of s.s. Marie on the regular Saigon-Hongkong run have availed of the option of further 3 months on same terms, and s.s. Vestfold and Taintau have also been taken up on time-charter, terms are kept private.

Sales:—Some further boats are reported sold:—German s.s. Ise at \$2,250, and British s.s. Monarch both to Russian buyers, s.s. Fiume is said to have changed hands in the Philippines, and British s.s. Indrani and B. S. S. S. Hanchow are sold to Japan.

Sail tonnage loading or to load: For Baltimore and New York British barque Radiant 1,840 tons net reg. September-October (Messrs. Siemssen & Company.) British barque Eclipse 2,930 tons net reg. July-October (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) British barque Arrow 3,090 tons net reg. October-December (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Company.)

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—

Arnhold, Stanley Pacific Mail Line Office, Chicago; Lawtichen, 221 Hollywood, Batavia; Lokye, (Kungoon); Portugal, Penang; Sands, Macao; Shumcheong, Namdinh; Stoppani, Astor House, Milan; Taitong, Singapore; Tuengshin c-o Wangfatyuen, Bonham Strand, Port Darwin; Wagonis, Singapore; Yuenchan, Saigon; Yuen Yiet, Torreon; 0078 1344 0361 0074, Macao; 2837, 3932, 4382, Tientsin.

RAILWAY TO AMOY.

SCHEME A FOOT.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT) Canton, June 23.

The construction of a railway from Canton to Amoy has been generally talked about by the people for some time, and the right to build the same has been granted by the Ministry of Posts and Communications, to a syndicate. Work of surveying the route has temporarily been suspended pending the concessionaires obtaining sufficient working capital. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has now requested the Canton Viceroy to inquire whether the work of working the route for the Canton and Amoy Railway is being carried on progressively, when the concessionaires will be able to have the working capital fully subscribed, and when work on the line can be commenced, and to report the result of H.E.'s inquiry to the Ministry of Posts and Communications. It is reported that the Ministry will send a deputy down to inspect the line.

LOG BOOK.

The Stranding of S.S. Hugo. Advice was received here yesterday, says the "Nagasaki Press" of June 10, from the captain of the British s.s. St. Hugo, which stranded off Masuda, Kagoshima-ken, on Thursday morning at 3.30 a.m., stating that the vessel was full of water and in a critical position. The Mitsubishi Oura-maru left on June 9 for the scene of the wreck with Mr. A. C. Horon, Lloyd's Surveyor, and a representative of Messrs. Holme Ringer and Co., Lloyd's Agents on board.

Collision off Amoy.

According to a message received by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha the steamer Buyo-maru (2,924 tons), owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and chartered to the South Manchuria Railway Company, has been in collision with a foreign vessel off Amoy. The "Kobe Herald" reports that the accident happened in a dense fog in the early morning of June 5. The vessel was running between Dally and Hongkong with coal and when the accident occurred was on her way back to Dally from Hongkong. The Buyo-maru was somewhat damaged and the repairs will take about a week.

Lost from the "Asia."

The steamer Pekin, which arrived at Shanghai last Saturday from Ningpo, brought about 1,000 worth of loot recovered from the Chinese pirates who ransacked the steamer Asia shortly after that vessel was wrecked on Finger Rock last month. The goods recovered consist chiefly of gunnie sacks and a trifling amount of silk.

The crew of the Chinese gunboat Chao-wu, secured the booty after a sharp engagement in which four of the pirates were killed. As soon as the Asia was abandoned, the fishermen inhabiting the group of islands near the scene of the wreck, who swarmed around the vessel almost from the time she crashed into Finger Rock, boarded the ship and made off with cargo to the value of about Tls. 100,000 and the fire which gutted the craft shortly afterward was thought to have been started to obliterate all evidences of the theft. The ship and cargo was subsequently sold as she lay to Mr. Bushnell, from Foochow, who is said to have bought it for a Chinese syndicate.

The gunboat Chao-wu, which was stationed at Tientsin, the largest island of the group, traced the small portion of the stolen cargo to one of the small islands near by, and proceeded after it on May 21. The gunboat was manned by 140 men in command of Admiral Shen. Upon landing, this force was attacked by about 2,000 of the fishermen on the island, who pelted the intruders with stones. One missile struck Admiral Shen on the shoulder, inflicting a painful wound, and then the force from the gunboat fired into them, killing four. At this the attacking party dispersed and Admiral Shen's men proceeded to where the loot was stored and conveyed it aboard the gunboat.

The Admiral notified the Government of the affair, and the authorities informed the American Consul, Mr. A. P. Wilder, who in turn communicated with the local offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Superintendent A. G. Hill and Commodore Foo China-see were immediately dispatched to Ningpo to arrange for bringing the goods here. The gunboat Chao-wu proceeded to Ningpo and transferred the recovered property to the steamer Pekin on Thursday morning.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications, Yokohama, that the Honmoku lighted buoy, at the entrance to Yokohama Harbour, has been altered to a visible distance of nine nautical miles.

Ship Illumination.

Prominent among the merchant steamers illuminations was the s.s. Boksang, of the Indo-China S. N. Co. and great credit is due to Captain Mitchell and the officers for the effective way in which the vessel was illuminated, showing as it did the outline of hull, masts, and funnel in red Chinese lanterns.

MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.

The second annual general meeting of the Straits Mortgage and Trust Company, Limited, was held last month in Edinburgh. Mr. J. Maxtone Graham presided.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the accounts before you require, I think, little explanation. Our capital account at the beginning of the year amounted to £53,000, and this has now been increased to £100,000 by calls payable during the year. You will see that our reserve fund has been increased by a sum of £7,500, bringing it up to the satisfactory total of £10,500, and the shareholders may be congratulated in possessing a balance sheet, after only two years' working, which has no item on the assets side of preliminary expenses, and whose reserve fund amounts to 10 per cent. of its capital. In regard to our investments, these are entered at a sum considerably below their market value, and it is a satisfaction to know that the directors have no anxiety as to any single investment realising at least the sum at which it stands in our books. I think you will admit that the company has been economically managed in the past year, the entire cost being £580. This sum does not include any directors' fees, as you will recollect, the board decided not to ask for any remuneration for the first year of the company. At the last general meeting the chairman told you that a portion of the company's capital would be invested in securities outside the rubber market, and we have carried out this policy during the past year. We are still prepared to consider investments in the form of well-secured first charges on rubber properties, and in view of the expenditure on development of many estates proving more costly than was anticipated it is quite possible that we may have renewed possibilities of lending on the same favourable terms as we have done in the past. We intend, however, so far as practicable, to widen the scope of our investments, so as not to be too dependent on one industry or class of investment.

Rubber Investments.

In regard to our existing investments in rubber company debentures, you will recollect that these take the form of first mortgage debentures convertible into shares and it is satisfactory to note that the time is now rapidly approaching when it will pay the company well to convert into shares, in order to obtain the substantial dividends which should be paid on these shares at an early date. Of course, you realise that the price of the raw commodity enters largely into the question, but there would have to be a very exceptional depression before the value of your shares would be in the least endangered. With only reasonable prosperity in the rubber plantation industry we should obtain substantial profits. Your directors have in view the desirability of placing the company on a cash basis—that is to say, of eliminating from the balance-sheet the item "interest accrued" on the assets side. As soon as we are in a position to achieve this, and now that we are earning interest on our reserve fund, we hope to be able to recommend payment of regular interim dividends, probably next year. You will see that we recommend payment of a dividend for the past year at the rate of 4-1/2 per cent. This means in reality a larger return to the shareholders than 4-1/2 per cent., in respect that, as I mentioned before, we have had the use of 50 per cent. of the capital for only a portion of the year. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was agreed to, together with the declaration of the dividend of 4-1/2 per cent.

The meeting voted the sum of £300 to the directors as remuneration for their services during the past year. Messrs. J. Maxtone Graham and Lieut.-Col. A. C. Baillie were re-elected directors; the auditors, Messrs. William Horne, Cook and Co., C.A., were reappointed, and the meeting thereupon terminated.

A SHORT SERMON.

The Little Coat.

Moreover his mother made him a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year.—1, Samuel, ii, 10.

It was the mother of Samuel who did this a long time ago. Each year when she went up with her husband to offer the sacrifices she carried to her boy a little coat she herself had made for him.

And the record of this is in the book of God, just as a like record is in the book of nearly every life.

For through all the years and through all the world, the mothers are making little coats for their children.

The first of these little coats is the greatest. It is the wonderful little coat of a wonderful new love,—the love of a woman for that, which is hers alone. It is woven of smiles and strange new colours the like of which do not live even in the flowers or in the rainbow. It is sewn together with the pure gold thread of every high and good hope and golded away in prayers to await the coming of its wearer.

Then, from year to year, the patient hands of love are busy with new coats,—always sewn with the pure gold thread of high and good hopes and always folded in prayers as given to the wearer.

And through the years, no matter how tall the children grow, the mothers make little coats for them,—for to the mothers the children are always children, just as with God the Father we are all children.

The little coat of loving care, of patient service, of uncomplaining watchfulness and constant guidance.

The little coat of the first lesson in the things of this life and of the kindly warning and of the words of love.

Comes the day when the children have grown up, though they are never grown up in mother's eyes, and when they go out into the world's different ways. Time and labour and distance separate the mothers from the children, yet every year and all through the little coats are still being made and sent along, even to the ends of the earth.

Comes the day when one of the children lies down to sleep, and for the long journey that must be made alone is ready a little coat of love that will not wear out, no matter how many the years that may pass before the meeting.

And this is the greatest of all the blessings of life here,—that to most of the children come little coats year after year. Change and circumstance may alter viewpoints and feelings, but the mother's gift of love brings each one back to the dear, sweet days and things of childhood.

In the smoke and din of the strife that huffs away by day and in the sufferings of the silent nights, when the spirit weakens under the strain and the body falters at its burden, God gives strength and guidance through the hands that fashion the little coats.

Those wonderful garments which cannot be had for any price save as love brings them into being! Those garments which make their wearers proof against the spears and shot of Time and are at the last raiment fit for the realms of Timelessness where the Father of all men rejoices to see His children coming thus clad in the richest and most precious of all garb,—the little coat of a mother's love.

The Late Mr. E. Hansen.

Mr. E. Hansen, of the Orient Rubber Estate, Johore, died in the General Hospital, Singapore, on the 14th inst., from the effects of malaria. He was taken ill on Sunday and brought to Singapore the next day. The funeral took place at Bidadari cemetery at 5 p.m. on the 15th. The flag of the Danish Consulate was flown at half-mast out of respect for the deceased.

SUPREME COURT.

A Question of Age.
An Amusing Case.

At the Supreme Court Monday morning, before Sir Francis Pigott, the Chief Justice, an issue was heard between Cheng Hing Lun, otherwise Hin Hing Tong, and O. Wilson, Tang Pun Sang and Chan Wai San.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the plaintiff (instructed by Mr. Willson) Mr. G. C. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. Alabaster) appearing for the second defendant, Tang Pun Sang.

The action was the trial of an issue as to whether the defendant named was an infant on the date when the cause of action accrued, and that the costs of that application be costs in the cause.

Mr. Alabaster said that the action was brought under His Lordship's order that the parties should proceed to try, without pleadings, whether the defendant, Tang Pun Sang, was an infant and whether the costs should be costs in the action. The original action was a claim for money lent on 9th and 15th April 1910. The writ was issued in May of the same year. The question for his Lordship to try was whether Tang Pun Sang was 21 years on the 9th and 15th of April and he, counsel, intended to prove that he was born on the 20th day of the 11th month of the 15th year of Kong Sui. That was 12th Dec. 1889. Consequently on April 9th 1910, he would be twenty years and four months, about.

Mr. Potter: My friend ought to have told your Lordship that it is admitted that the defendant was a partner in the firm, that we had lent the money, and that the only outstanding point was the question as to the defendant's age. The mother of the defendant said she remembered the day and the moon he was born, but she did not remember the year. He was born in Canton.

Mr. Potter: Are you aware that your son entered into a partnership and subscribed \$3,000?—No. Do you know what this case is about?—I am aware now that it is about business, but I did not know previously.

Are you aware that your son entered the Diocesan School?—I have heard his father speak of it. But you are his mother?—Yes, I know he entered the school.

Are you aware that he entered school and was registered as being born in 1888?—No.

Mr. Alabaster: This is not evidence. The register does not speak for itself. Your Lordship held that in the case of a prison register recently.

His Lordship:—I should have thought there were such things as who made the entry and so on. I don't suppose this woman made any entry.

Mr. Potter: No, I don't think so.

In answer to Mr. Potter, the witness said she did not know by whose information the entry was made.

Mr. Alabaster, in re-examination, asked the mother how old her son (the defendant) was, according to Chinese reckoning. She replied he was 23.

An aunt of the defendant said that he was the son of her elder brother by the fourth wife.

Do you remember attending any ceremonies in connection with his birth?—Yes.

How old was he when these ceremonies took place?—One month.

Do you remember when that was?—He was born on the 20th day of the eleventh moon.

His Lordship:—I think she had better answer the question.

It was again put to her and she replied "How can a woman know these things?"

Mr. Alabaster: If he were born on that date would he be in his 22nd or 23rd year?

Mr. Nolan, the court interpreter, was replying when His Lordship interposed with the remark:—

I don't think we can have Mr. Nolan's evidence upon this.

Mr. Alabaster:—I thought your Lordship had decided the question judicially?

His Lordship:—I haven't had such a case before me.

Mr. Alabaster:—Then will your Lordship give me an interval in order to call expert evidence.

His Lordship:—Yes, I don't know how I can decide the ques-

tion. There seems to be so many little points of fact. I ought really to have Chinese assessors, and then I should have referred it to a small board of Chinese experts. You see there is also the question of identity.

Mr. Alabaster:—The mother would know her son and an aunt can identify her nephew.

His Lordship:—He looks much older than 21.

Mr. Alabaster said he had proved certain things, and if his friend got in the register, which he thought was wholly inadmissible, he could call evidence on that.

His Lordship: The whole law of evidence seems to be against everything. All evidence except that of the father and mother—

Mr. Alabaster:—But I have been very strict.

His Lordship: A man cannot state his own age. I don't want to use a disrespectful term, but I admit you have got shreds of evidence.

Mr. Alabaster: My Lord, it cannot possibly be stronger.

His Lordship: But when you have a man who acts as if he was of age, and who looks as if he might be 30, I must have evidence. What weight can I attach to the evidence of this woman who says that her son is 23, and yet doesn't know the date he was born.

After further argument, His Lordship said it really was a question which ought to be decided by assessors, the Registrar General and a Chinese assessor, for instance.

Mr. Alabaster: I thought so, but I came in by order of the Court. Has your Lordship any powers to call assessors?

His Lordship: I doubt very much whether I have.

After the Court had been looked into his Lordship said he had power to call in assessors. He should prefer to refer the matter to a referee and assessors, or two referees.

Mr. Alabaster: If you have too many referees I perhaps should be tied up so that—

His Lordship: I should only have two.

Mr. Alabaster: But supposing your Lordship said Mr. Brewin and Dr. Ho Kai, I should perhaps like to call one of those two gentlemen as an expert witness.

Mr. Potter:—Did this boy ever wear a beard?—No.

Where did this young man go to school?—He went to the Diocesan School when he was fifteen years of age.

How long was he at the Diocesan School?—Two years.

When did he enter into business?—The year before last.

What business that?—I don't know. He said he was going to do the Wilson (laughter).

Are you aware he subscribed \$3,000 capital to the Wilson firm?—He told me so.

Where did he get the money?—Here, there, and everywhere. (Laughter).

Further argument followed, during which his Lordship said that whether an infant could contract in Hongkong, was a question of the English law. Whether he was in fact an infant was a question of his own law.

His Lordship pointed out the manner in which the writ was drawn, and said it was worded "whether the defendant was an infant." His difficulty was that it went so counter to his own views on the law.

Mr. Potter said he had come prepared to argue the question from the Chinese standpoint. The writ simply said "whether the defendant was an infant."

Mr. Alabaster said the whole object was to clear up the question of birth. That would leave them an opportunity of arguing the law.

His Lordship: Looking at the order, it is very much broader than that.

Mr. Alabaster: My friend can take his points at the trial.

His Lordship: If we find the date of the birth then the questions of law can be argued afterwards.

Mr. Alabaster: At the trial.

His Lordship: But there is no trial, because you are all agreed that there is no other question, so there is no trial.

Mr. Alabaster: There would be a motion for judgment. That is what I call the trial. With regard to arriving at the date of birth, your Lordship said you were going to appoint assessors.

His Lordship:—Yes, I don't know how I can decide the ques-

tion. There seems to be so many little points of fact. I ought really to have Chinese assessors, and then I should have referred it to a small board of Chinese experts. You see there is also the question of identity.

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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

Opening of New Organ.

On Saturday at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, there was a large attendance on the occasion of the service of the opening of the church organ and for the dedication of the church windows.

The dedication service was performed by his Lordship the Bishop of Victoria and assisted by the Vicar, the Rev. H. O. Spink. There was also a large body of clergy participating. At the conclusion of the service his Lordship in a few remarks recalled the liberality of the congregation in providing funds for the organ and also referred to the generosity of Sir Paul Chater, who gave the church and vicarage to the church of Kowloon.

Mr. E. J. Chapman had the honour of opening the new organ and his recital was greatly appreciated. The following is the programme:—1 Grand Choeur Alla Dandoli, Guilman; 2 Andante Cantabile, Widor; 3 Adagio from Sonata, Merkel; 4 Canzona, Wolstonholme; 5 Marche Solennelle, Mailly. Hymn 215.

The specification of the organ, which was built by Messrs. J. W. Walker and Sons, London, is as follows:—

Compass: Manuals—C. C. to A.—58 Notes. Pedals—C. C. to F.—30 Notes. 4 Great stops. 1 Open Diapason 8 feet, 2 Wald Flute 8 feet, 3 Dulciana (Tenor) 8 feet, 4 Harmonic Flute 8 feet, 5 Swell stops. 5 Open Diapason (Tenor) 8 feet, 6 Stopped Diapason 8 feet, 7 Spire Slide for Gamba, 8 Principale 4 feet, 9 Closed Horn 8 feet, Pedal. 10 Bourdon 16 feet.

Couplers:—Swell to Great, Swell Octave, Swell to Pedal, Great to Pedal.

Accessories:—2 Composition Pedals to Great, 2 Composition Pedals to Swell, Balanced Swell Pedal.

The pipes for No. 7 (Gamba) and the bottom octaves of Nos. 3 and 5 are not yet inserted, but they are prepared for, and will be added when funds are available.

The organ, which was erected by Mr. G. L. Duncan assisted by Mr. B. L. Frost and Mr. E. J. Chapman, cost about £450.

An "At Home" took place afterwards at the Vicarage.

OUR PHILIPPINE VISITORS.

Bathing Party at Stonecutters.

Our distinguished visitors from the Philippines, the delegates from America's insular possessions to Hongkong on the occasion of the Coronation Celebrations, have had occasion to form an impression of a distinctive feature of life in Hongkong at this time of year. There is no gain-saying that the afternoon harbour cruises and the bathing parties in summer have become an important part of the daily round of pleasures in the Colony.

Brigadier-General Pershing and his entourage were given an opportunity last week end to take part in one of these afternoon excursions afloat. The Government placed the steam tender Stanley at the disposal of our American friends last Friday.

At three o'clock Capt. Wiloughby steered his yacht for Blake Pier where he embarked his guests. They were accompanied by Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C. to the Governor, and Capt. H. Simpson, private secretary. At first the party intended going out to Deep Water Bay for a "dip." After passing Green Island a slight swell was encountered and Plover Bay, on Loma Island, was then proposed as the destination. In consultation with the master of the Stanley, it was decided not to make for that objective either, as in the opinion of Capt. Wiloughby the sea that would have to be encountered would have been far from pleasant to the excursionists.

So the Stanley was headed for the bay at the back of Stonecutters Island. Here the party enjoyed a good swim in smooth waters, and it was not until after 6 p.m. that the Stanley weighed anchor and made for Hongkong. All the members of the party voted the outing as being a thoroughly enjoyable one and the experience quite delightful.

Orderly Crowds.

The Police have had a very easy time considering that the inhabitants have been on holiday. The Chinese crowd is evidently quite as orderly as the crowds at home.

COMMERCIAL.

PENANG.

Tin and Rice Quotations.

The following business in tin had been done on June 15:—

Penang: Penang Tin Exchange, \$93.90 buyers, no sellers. Eastern Smelting Co., 100 tons at 91.35

Singapore: Straits Trading Co., 105 " " 94.25

Total ... 205 tons.

Tin is quoted in London June 15, at £228 cash and £186 10s. three months' sight.

Rangoon rice is quoted here June 15, at \$156 per cayan.

Malacca Rubber Ceylon. Malacca, June 17th.

The result of the last rubber sale here is as follows:—

Sheet, fine \$240

Sheet, 247.76

Bark, cropo 160

Rubber and Tin.

Kempas Limited, 871 lbs.

The output of tin ore from Braung Limited for the month of May was 57 piculs, which was due to shortage of water.

The output of tin ore from The Belat Tin Mining Co. Ltd. for the month of May was 493 piculs.

Kamuning.

A call of 6d. per share payable in London on July 1st has been made. Such is the tenour of a wire received by Messrs. Guthrie and Co., Agents.

Tongkah Tin.

The working of the Tongkah Harbour Tin Company for the first fortnight of June has resulted in 942 piculs of tin.

Tromoh.

Tromoh dividend is two shillings, and a bonus of three shillings.

Raub Results.

Following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending June 17:—

Bukit Koman: stone crushed 2,000 tons, gold obtained 333 oz., average per ton 3.23 dwts. Bukit Malacca: stone crushed 1,493 tons, gold obtained 205 oz., average per ton 2.75 dwts.

Shanghai Trade Statistics.

The trade statistics for Shanghai for the quarter ended March 31 are given in the Customs Gazette issued on Tuesday. The number of vessels entering the port was 3,316 of a tonnage of 2,204,519 against 4,164 vessels and 2,209,033 tonnage in the corresponding quarter last year.

The total collection of revenue was (lk. Tls. 2,555,281 or Imperial \$3,895,781 as against (lk. Tls. 2,836,626 in 1910.

A Kobe Case.

Judgment was given at Kobe on June 8 in favour of the plaintiffs in the case in which a Chinese Bank claimed ¥ 36,611.22 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in connection with a telegraphic transfer which was cancelled by the plaintiffs after the money had been transferred.

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Lands 6 per cent. 1905 103-1.2

French Municipals 6 per cent.

Kongkats 95 cash

Langkat Balroos 5 cash

Anglo-Javas 5-3.4 cash

Gula-Kalumpunga 12 cash

Semambul 50 cts. cash

Horse Bazaars 30 cash

Shai Ices 12 cash

Flours 17-1.2 cash

Chemor United Rubber Estates.

The shareholders of the Chemor United Rubber Estates, Ltd., have been supplied with special reports upon the company's property and its finances. From these it is seen that the unissued shares of the company number 45,745, and in lieu of issuing these it is proposed to issue first mortgage debentures to the extent of Tls. 205,852. It is estimated that in order to bring the present planted area of 922 acres into bearing and to plant up and bring an additional 1,000 acres into bearing a capital expenditure of Singapore \$370,500 will be required. Of the proposed issue of debentures shareholders holding an aggregate of over 60,000 shares have expressed their willingness to take up their proportion of the debentures, provided the issue is fully subscribed.

SPORT.

Lawn Bowls.

Talkoo v. Police.

This League game, played at Happy Valley, on Saturday resulted in a win for the Police by 3 points. Scores:—

Talkoo. Police.

H. Dinnen A. C. Langley

— Smith A. Clark

A. Currie W. Pitt

J. Ferguson W. Withers

(skip).....20 (skip).....17

T. Grimshaw R. Fenton

A. Poncelet D. Gourlay

J. McIntyre J. Grant

W. Hardwick D. Mellardy

(skip).....11 (skip).....10

J. Weir A. O. Watt

Drummond W. Gorrard

A. Hamilton W. Stewart

W. Witherspoon W. Cameron

(skip).....17 (skip).....15

Total.....48 Total.....51

Kowloon v. Civil Service.

This League match played at Kowloon, on Saturday resulted in a win for the Civil Service by one point. Scores:—

Kowloon. Civil Service.

W. Johnson S. Kelly

J. Grant W. Higby

T. Robertson E. W. Dawson

G. R. Edwards L. E. Brett

(skip).....16 (skip).....27

R. Hall A. Bowley

W. Brown W. Woolley

D. Keith R. Duncan

A. Ramsay F. Howell

(skip).....26 (skip).....16

R. Hunter T. Fisher

S. Gray T. Railton

J. Macdonald A. Pile

D. Harvey O. Bond

(skip).....16 (skip).....17

Total.....58 Total.....50

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. v. Ladies Recreation Club.

The annual fixture between the Hongkong Cricket Club and Ladies Recreation Club was played on the Cricket Ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the H.K.C.C. by 68 games to 40. Scores:—

R. and H. Hancock beat R.F.C.

SUPREME COURT.

Bequest for Ancestral Worship
Legality Questioned.

An interesting case came up for consideration on Tuesday in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz dealing with the question as to whether a will made by a Chinaman domiciled in Hongkong was to be interpreted by English or Chinese law. The testator was one Lau Ching Ting and the action was brought by Lau Leung Shi and others, executors, against Lau Po Sun and others for the purpose of settling the vexed question.

Plaintiffs, it was stated in the writ of summons, are executors of the will of Lau Ching Ting, deceased, and probate of the said will was duly granted to them by the Probate jurisdiction of that honorable court on the 18th November, 1897. That action was brought for the determination of the following questions arising on the construction of the said will and in the administration of the estate of the deceased. (1) On true and proper construction of the will of deceased (a) is the bequest of seven shares for ancestral sacrificial fund void? (b) is the bequest of one share for relief fund for the poor void? (c) is the bequest of one share for charity void? (d) is the bequest of one share for relations of the same clan void? (e) is the bequest of one share for relations by marriage void?

(2) What estate or interest the deceased's second, fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth concubines or secondary wives respectively take in the respective shares bequeathed to them under the will. (3) If they take respectively a life estate or interest only, whether the executors are trustees thereof or not, and if so whether the executors should invest the respective shares and pay the said concubines respectively the interest thereon only.

(4) If any of the above mentioned bequests are void and if the bequests of the concubines are for life estate only, did the testator die intestate, as to so much of his estate as is comprised in such void bequests, and as to the reservation expectant upon the decease of each of his said concubines.

(5) If the testator died intestate, as to any part of his estate, who are the persons entitled under succession, and in what proportion.

(6) If any of the bequests referred to in a.b.c.d. or e. are valid, how are the executors to ascertain the persons respectively entitled?

Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Pwens and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the eldest daughter, who is one of the beneficiaries under the will.

Sir Henry said that the action was practically a friendly one but as interests were conflicting to some extent, his learned friend was representing one of the beneficiaries. She was the eldest daughter of the Kit Fung and was a married woman. He, counsel, represented the executors and the remainder of the beneficiaries, with the exception of the eldest son, who was unrepresented. He had been served but had not appeared and, against him, leave had been obtained to proceed ex parte.

The executors had the will before them, and had found some difficulty in performing their duties without the assistance of the Court. They came now to the Court and had placed six or seven specific questions, which they prayed the Court to answer for their guidance.

Continuing Sir Henry said that the first question which would arise was as to what was the domicile of the testator and should the Court be of opinion that the domicile was Hongkong, he submitted that a further question would be whether there was not a trust for conversion to be implied from the will, a trust to convert all the immovable property into pure personality. He might submit at once that there was a trust implied, because, unless there was if the law of Hongkong were applied, it would not be practicable to give effect to the distribution, intended by the testator. However, if the court

were of opinion that the domicile was Chinese then the second question would not arise, because the law of China would then govern the construction of the will.

The evidence with regard to the domicile was slightly conflicting, but the weight of testimony, Sir Henry submitted, showed the domicile of the testator to have been Chinese.

An argument ensued, Sir Henry stating that assuming the deceased was a domicile of China, the validity of the provisions of his will depended upon the law of his domicile. The validity of any bequests which the deceased made under the will, although they might in fact be absolutely void under an English will, or under the will of a domiciled Englishman, and the question as to the succession and the distribution of the property among the successors were all to be determined by the law of domicile.

Dealing with the question of the bequest set aside for the ancestral fund, Sir Henry said that the doctrine of British law as to superstitious uses had no place in the law of China, and a gift for the purpose of the sacrificial fund was not only valid but was highly praiseworthy. Therefore he submitted that the question as to whether the gift to the sacrificial fund were valid or no, must be determined according to Chinese law.

The question of bequeathing funds for ancestral worship was discussed at length, His Lordship stating it was a veneration.

Sir Henry: Is it different altogether from adoration, or supplication or intercession. It has been held that bequests for masses for the soul are void, because it is superstitious use. I submit that this is entirely different.

His Lordship: Yes, the superstitious use came in because it was believed the soul was in purgatory.

Sir Henry said he could cite authority to show that a fund for the preservation of graves and monuments in churchyards was good, and that, he submitted, was nothing more than a visit by a Chinaman to his ancestral tombs.

His Lordship: Don't the Chinese bow? Sir Henry: But who, on going through a churchyard, and standing before monuments or graves, where their ancestors are buried, would not bow? They would do it simply out of respect, and the Worship by a Chinaman is out of respect and reverence to his ancestors. It is no more than the Roman, who had his ashes on the urn.

Dealing with the bequest of the share for the relief of the poor, Sir Henry said there were quite a number of authorities to show that a bequest to the poor is good. After this Sir Henry continued with the question of bequest to the ancestral fund, and the Chief Justice remarked that before they decided the question they would like to have expert evidence on the matter.

Sir Henry:—I would submit that your lordships should direct an enquiry as to what are the practices, what are the rites and what are the ceremonies so that you may decide by analogy with ancient rites and ceremonies of a superstitious character whether these can be held to come within that category.

His Lordship remarked that he would ask Dr. Ho Kai to consult with them on the question.

In answer to the Chief Justice, Sir Henry said the pure personality of the deceased's estate was stated to be \$157,000.

Mr. Potter intervened by stating that the personality included shares in a number of local companies and firms, and many of these had depreciated by 75 per cent. The pure personality worked out at something like \$120,000, and against that there were debts amounting to over \$180,000. The leasehold property of the estate was put down at \$500,000.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

Mr. E. F. Crowe, the Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy at Tokyo, (who got the C.M.G. decoration at the Coronation) visited Manchester on the 25th ult., and discussed trade matters with merchants and manufacturers.

BOXING.

Welter-Weight Championship.
Stanton v. Capham.

The fight for the welter-weight championship of the Orient, which carried with it seventy-five per cent. of a purse valued at \$1,000, the loser to receive twenty-five per cent. took place in the Skating Rink, Des Vaux Road, on Saturday evening. Stanton of Canada and Capham, a local boxer, had been preparing for some weeks for the contest, and when they entered the ring both looked quite fit. Mr. J. Dempsey was the referee, Mr. T. H. Nicol promoter and Messrs. Kelly and Bond time-keepers.

Tame Opening.

The first round, as is invariably the case, was exceedingly quiet, little was gained by either party. The second round was more brisk and Capham, who is a hard hitter, punished Stanton with a series of stomach punches. He also got in one right hand upper cut with telling effect. So far the fight favoured Capham, and he was enthusiastically applauded for his smart boxing. He did not hold Stanton in low estimation; he recognized the latter's power, and gave few chances.

Capham's Forcing Tactics.

Capham in the next round, forced matters, perhaps a trifle too quickly, and Stanton received three right upper cuts, which seemed to be Capham's favourite stroke, in quick succession and recoiled under the blows. Capham followed these up with some hard straight hitting, and the round certainly was in favour of the local man.

Stanton Aggressive.

Capham's aggressive tactics were not wise, and Stanton seemed to recognize this, for in the fourth round, the fight was all in favour of the Canadian, who rained in a series of straight blows, right and left, blows which Capham utterly failed to guard. The only result could be that Capham showed great signs of distress, and it appeared that he must go down. His determination, however, kept him on his feet, and he finished the round utterly exhausted. During the next three minutes Capham could do nothing right and with a straight right, which followed another set of blows, the Hongkong man went down to lie on his back until the referee counted seven.

Capham Cautioned.

Urged by his seconds he rose, and in the next bout he was cautioned for hitting when separated by the referee. The round was fair, nothing being done which would raise the excitement of the large attendance. The following round saw Capham to more advantage, but in the ninth round he was again forced to the ground and the expiration of time alone saved him from defeat. The tenth round saw him about finished. Thrice was he knocked to the floor and thrice did he rise. Capham is a plucky boxer and with a little more training he must surely have beaten the Canadian.

The Finish.

The eleventh round saw the match won by Stanton who forced Capham several times to the ropes. He ultimately got in a straight right hander which sent Capham down. The crowd clamoured for a foul. Exactly for what we could not in our position see, and cries were heard all over the hall. As the cries continued the voice of the referee in counting was not heard and the ten seconds expired ere Capham could rise. The decision was not unanimously approved, but in justice to Stanton, he was the better man and it was evident that Capham could not have withstood his assault another round. The local man lacked wind, but in the first few rounds he showed his knowledge of the noble art was not small. If he had trained a little more the result might have been different. This was the opinion of many.

Preliminaries.

Three preliminaries were fought. Arundel of the R.G.A. and Arnold of H.M.S. Monmouth opposed each other in a 15 rounds contest. Arundel showed finer points than the sailor, but the referee declared the match a draw. Kid Marriott and Iron Bux showed a little feeling in their bout and Marriott was cautioned by the referee. By a slight margin, declared the referee, the match was won by Iron Bux, who after the contest issued a challenge for the bantam weight of the East. Marriott accepted. The first preliminary was between Taft O'Keight and Horwich. The former was by far the better man and knocked Horwich out in the fifth round.

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HARBOUR FIREWORKS
DISPLAY.

The "Stanley's" Leading Part.

The Government tender Stanley took a leading part in the display of fireworks in the harbour on Friday night. At first it was contemplated that the Governor and party would cruise the harbour on board the Stanley to view the City illuminations from the sea. Subsequently, however, plans were modified and the gubernatorial party contented themselves by "doing" the city in an electric car. The piece de resistance on Friday night was unquestionably the grand finale which was witnessed in the harbour on the stroke of eleven o'clock. The Stanley moored in front of the V.R.C. premises was utilised as the leading vessel from which the men-of-war and others were to take their cue to light up in the closing scene of that evening of imperishable memory.

Soon after the Dragon Fire-bomb Procession, Commander Beckwith and a large party of from 30 to 40 members including several marines and officers of the Water Police boarded the Stanley. Punctually at 11 p.m. the first signal which was interpreted as the "open season" for the entire fleet to light up and the admirable device on May Road to flash out with wonderful effect. For the next half-hour from the deck of the Governor's pleasure yacht no less than thirty-three rockets were fired and from between 80 and 90 Very's coloured lights shot out from pistols by the eight blue-jackets whose services were requisitioned for the work.

At the conclusion a sumptuous supper, excellently entered by the Hongkong Hotel, was served on board, and when justice had been done to the feast, the toast of His Majesty the King was loyally and enthusiastically honoured.

Lieut. Herbert, from the submarine No. 37, directed operations on board the No. 1 Fireboat which was also imprinted into service in connection with the fireworks display.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

It is notified that His Majesty the King, on the occasion of His Coronation, has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; the Honourable Mr. Arthur Winbolt Brown, Registrar General, to be a Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order; and Mr. Eusebio Honorato D'Aquino, First Clerk in the Stamp Office, to be a Companion of the Imperial Service Order.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under Section 10 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1884), Mr. Walter Leslie Pattenden to be a Member of the Medical Board.

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has approved of the wearing, by the Officers of the Civil Service entitled by Colonial Regulations 165-170 to wear civil uniform, of the white dress uniform referred to in Regulation 170 upon all occasions between the end of February and the beginning of November when ordinary civil uniform would be worn.

Health of the Colony.

During the week ended June 24, there were 26 cases of communicable disease reported, those comprising 25 of plague, 1 of fever and 3 of smallpox. Of the plague cases, 8 were fatal; 2 of the smallpox patients died. Since January 1, there have been 166 cases of plague, of which 129 were fatal. During the 24 hours ended at noon to-day 10 cases of plague occurred; one being fatal.

THE CORONATION
COMMITTEE.

We are desired by the secretaries of the committee to say that they will be glad to have all the accounts in connection with the recent celebrations sent in as soon as possible.

We are, also, desired by the chairman to say that a few programmes, both of the general festivities and of the garden fete, remain in hand. In case any one would like to retain them, the former may be obtained at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, and the latter at Messrs. Brewer & Co.

The signature sheets will remain at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's during the next week in case any person who attended H.E. the Governor's reception on 22nd June, and did not sign, would like to do so.

Just before the opening of the garden fete on Thursday the 22nd, the chairman of the committee received a most generous and, in the circumstances, appropriate offering from Mr. Vicente Alenzon, the local agent of the Germinal Factory of Cigars of Manila, in the shape of 57 boxes of cigars of all shapes and sizes. This enabled the committee to place the fragrant cigars in the refreshment tents, which added much to the enjoyment of the evening. The chairman has written a letter of thanks to the Germinal Factory for their generous contribution.

The Japanese Fireworks.

The following letter has been addressed to the Japanese Consul General by Sir Francis Piggott, chairman of the Coronation Celebrations Committee:—

Committee Room,
Supreme Court,

Hongkong, 24th June, 1911.

Dear Mr. Funatsu.—On behalf of the General Committee and the Colony at large whom they represent, I have to convey to you, and through you to the Japanese Community who have made their home in Hongkong, our most grateful thanks for your splendid contribution to the Festivities of last week. The firework display which was such a special feature of the evening fete was most greatly appreciated by all who saw it; and I feel sure that your Sovereign will be gratified to think that his subjects should have, in so charmingly practical a fashion, allied themselves with us in the rejoicings on the occasion of the coronation of His Majesty's ally, our King.—Believe me, with much regard, very sincerely yours.

(Sd.) F. T. PIGGOTT,
Chairman.

T. Funatsu, Esq.,
Consul General for Japan.

ENTERPRISE.

And still we forge ahead. The Hongkong Electric Company are seriously considering the introduction of the electric light to the higher hill districts. Many householders have already pledged themselves to support the venture, to the extent of laying wires in their houses to connect with the electric cables mains which will be run direct from the Wan Chai works to Magazine Gap, from which point branch cables will be run in all directions; these may be connected from time to time with the houses of new customers as they present themselves. This evidence of enterprise by the Electric Co. will be appreciated by many householders resident at the Peak, and when it is realised what a boon it is to have both light and fans many will later be induced to install it. Those who desire further particulars and who think they might, if the conditions prove satisfactory, "take" the current, can obtain such information by application to the Company Manager, Mr. Graham. Such enquiries will serve to encourage this extension of the electric service as it will give the Company some idea as to the number of likely customers and aid the Board in coming to a decision on the matter.

Gambling Again.

Gambling amongst Chinese, even in the principal streets, grows apace. Something ought to be done to remedy what is proving to be a growing evil. Monday as one walked along, numerous gangs were seen playing "pitch and toss."

STRAITS TRADING CO.

The report of the directors of the Straits Trading Company for the second half of the business year 1910-1911 ended March 31 last is to hand. The report, which is signed by the Managing Director, the Hon. W. W. Cook and will be submitted to the shareholders at a meeting called for to-day reads as follows:—

After writing off depreciation, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amounted to \$525,780.58, which with the balance of \$86,904.95 brought forward from last account, makes a total of \$612,445.53 available at March 31, 1911.

Your directors recommend—1. That a dividend of \$1, and a bonus of 50 cents per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$450,000. 2. That \$50,000 be added to the reserve fund which will then stand at \$1,500,000. 3. That \$25,000 be transferred to employees' bonus account. 4. That the balance of \$87,445.53 be carried forward to a new account.

For the half year under review, the turnover of the company shows a decrease as against the previous six months, being a direct reflection of the reduced supplies of ore from the Federated Malay States during that period. This reduction in turnover, as it affected the company, was fully compensated for by improved smelting results, and the satisfactory prices obtained for tin on an exceptional market. There are now indications of a cessation in that decrease of production from the Federated Malay States, which was evident on the second half of 1910 and the earlier part of this year. It seems possible that the second half of 1911 may show an increase as against the same period in 1910, and if this occurs, a fair proportion of the increase may be expected to pass through our hands.

The completion of the new furnaces and plant at Pulau Brani was effected by the end of the half year. These are now in commission and working most efficiently. Commercial management and control throughout the branches continue excellent.

The local market for tin opened on October 1st at \$78.40 per picul, that being the lowest point recorded in the half year. October to December saw a steady gain in prices with but few small reactions, until the level of \$87.35 was reached at the end of the year. During January a strong and rapid advance took place culminating at \$100.57.1-2 on the last day of the month. This was followed by a sensational collapse to \$85.35 in the first ten days of February, and an immediate reaction to \$90.1-2 by the 16th of that month. Thereafter the market resumed a more normal course, and closed on March 31 at \$93.82.1-2.

COMMERCIAL.

PENANG.

Tin and Rice Quotations.

The following business in tin has been done to-day, June 17:—

Penang:—
Penang Tin Exchange, buyers, no sellers \$93.55
Straits Trading Co., 75 tons at \$94.40.

Singapore:—
Straits Trading Co., 125 tons at \$94.50. Total 200 tons.
Tin is quoted in London to-day at £188 cash and £188 three months' sight.

Rangoon rice is quoted here to-day at \$150 per cayan.

Our Markets.

There was a fall in the market receipts in 1910 but to a much smaller extent than in 1909. The decrease was \$3,453, as compared with \$11,812 in 1909. During the first three months of the year certain newly introduced regulations regarding small fish adversely affected the fish trade. The regulations were subsequently withdrawn but the market revenues had in the meantime suffered considerably.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 25th June, 1911:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese...	251	121
Chinese.....	105	10,779
Total...	356	10,900

SIR HORMUSJEE MODY
DECEASED.

We are authorised by the Solicitors for the Executors to state that, as it will not be possible for some time to ascertain the full extent of the estate of the late Sir Hormusjee Mody, it has been temporarily sworn to the purely nominal sum of \$25,000, it being necessary for administration purposes that prompt representation should be obtained. Application has accordingly been made for a grant of Letters of Administration to Mr. Herbert William Looker as Attorney for Sir Catechick Paul Chatter, Kt., C.M.G., one of the Executors.

In due course when the extent of the estate has been ascertained, the necessary corrective Affidavit will be filed.

We are further authorised to state that, subject to certain specific bequests and provisions, the residue of the deceased's estate was bequeathed to the Executors, Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., the above named Sir C. P. Chatter, and Messrs. Hormusjee Cooverjee Setna and Dinshaw Nowrojee, who are also appointed Trustees, in trust as to one-fifth for Lady Mody and as to the remaining four-fifths for his four sons, Morwanjee Mody, Nowrojee Mody, Jehangirjee Mody and Dinshawjee Mody, in equal shares. Owing to the Testator's son Morwanjee Mody having predeceased him without issue his one-fifth share becomes divisible between the widow and the other three sons. By a Codicil to his will the Testator provided for the fulfilment by his Executors of his obligations in respect of the University.

YAUMATI FERRY.

Strong Comment by Commander Beckwith.

The point we raised at the time of the recent collision between two Yaumati ferry boats in which several persons lost their lives, that passengers were allowed to stand in front of the Coxswain, was severely commented upon this morning in the Marine Court by Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.

P. C. W. Grimmer proceeded against Fung Lai, certified master of the Yan Wo, for carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence. The offence occurred on the 18th inst. He said that the ferry was limited to 127 passengers and seven crew. The number of passengers carried on the day in question was nine in excess of that number.

The Question of Gangway.

Commander Beckwith: Does the coxswain take any interest in what he is doing, or does he wait until he thinks he has on board a sufficient number of passengers and then push off? How does he try to control the passengers?

Defendant (through interpreter): I told my crew to count. Commander Beckwith: That is not the right way. The only way to count efficiently is to have a gangway. How do the people come on board?

Defendant: They climb over the sides and get on any way they can.

Very Troublesome.

The Commander: The Yaumati ferry is getting very troublesome. I have raised the question before. It is dangerous navigation. Men should not be allowed to stand in front of the wheel. The coxswain is below them, what can he see? He steers across the harbour trusting to luck, especially in the dark. It is a chance whether there is a collision or not. Has the man any previous conviction?

The Clerk: Blowing a whistle in the harbour.

The Commander: These men must make it their business to see they do not exceed the number of passengers on any account. They must also see that the passengers carried do not obstruct the wheel and the coxswain's view. Taking into consideration there is no previous conviction, he will be fined 20 dollars, or one month's hard labour.

Further commenting on the matter Commander Beckwith said he would have to deal very severely with future offenders.

Eighty thousand troops will assemble at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. This is the largest army ever collected within the limits of the British Empire.

SUPREME COURT.

Bequest for Ancestral Worship

Legality Questioned

An interesting case was continued Wednesday morning in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz dealing with the question as to whether a will made by a Chinaman domiciled in Hongkong was to be interpreted by English or Chinese law. The testator was one Lau Ching Ting and the action was brought by Lau Loung Shi and others, executors, against Lau Po Sun and others for the purpose of settling the vexed question.

Sir Henry Berkeley K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Eldon Potter for the defendants.

Mr. Potter said he did not quite appreciate the extent of his friend's argument, whether he meant that assuming there was conversion in that case—which he (Mr. Potter) submitted there was not—that the bequest of the ancestral fund was valid.

Sir Henry Berkeley: Yes, because it comes under the law of domicile.

Mr. Potter submitted that his friend admitted that if the property remained leasehold, the leasehold could not be dedicated to a sacrificial fund.

The Puisne Judge: That is what I understood.

Mr. Potter: Therefore my friend's argument is this—that this leasehold, having been turned into money, the doctrine of perpetuity does not apply at all. He means that the law of domicile governs, and not the law of Hongkong. I submitted yesterday the doctrine of conversion does not apply in this case.

Continuing, Mr. Potter said there must be a direction by the testator before the law of conversion could apply. The reasons the law of conversion did not apply, were because there was no real estate, and there were no directions to convert.

Dealing with the law on the question of bequests for sacrificial funds, Mr. Potter submitted that any such bequests were such as would not be upheld by the court. He did not confine himself to leaseholds but to any bequest.

The Chief Justice:—Any bequests of what?

Mr. Potter:—Any property.

Continuing counsel said that any bequests for such purposes in the colony were void as offending against the rule of perpetuity which applied in the colony. The basis of the law of perpetuity was that it was against public policy in a way so that it could not be possible to alienate it.

The Chief Justice:—You are not dealing with it superstitiously?

Mr. Potter replied that he was not and apart from that the doctrine of perpetuity destroyed any such bequest. By the law of England it was against public policy to tie up property, personal or real, beyond a period of time extending for the life or lives in being and for 21 years after.

His Lordship: What do you mean by property?

Mr. Potter: The rule against perpetuities applies to monies, bank notes and leaseholds.

His Lordship: Supposing a man tied up his shares in a French company?

Mr. Potter: If you have to come to an English Court to enforce it. That is the point.

His Lordship: Yes, that is another point.

Mr. Potter said that to pass to the practical side of the case, there was no loose money of the estate in this colony at all. In the nature of things it would not be expected that the man would leave \$200,000 loose cash in the bank to satisfy the sacrificial fund.

Mr. Potter did not know whether their Lordships desired to hear him on the question of leaseholds. His submission was that any property, whatever it was and of whatever character, came within the rule of perpetuity. He submitted that the law of Hongkong with regard to leaseholds must inevitably be the English law. He thought the real contention was that the Hongkong ordinance could not have been intended to bring into operation in this colony any custom or usage which was

antagonistic to the common law principles of England which were enforced in the colony. If that was the intention, then leaseholds and realty, if there was realty in the colony, and every property would devolve according to Chinese custom, no matter what the custom was, and quite irrespective of whether or not that custom was antagonistic to the law of England.

Dealing with the point of intestacy which had been previously raised, counsel said that if there were an intestacy the leasehold property would devolve according to the statute of distribution and in such a case it would go to the next of kin, the sons and daughters of the deceased, who would be entitled to inherit although according to the law of China the sons inherited to the total exclusion of the daughters.

The Chief Justice:—So far as that is concerned no question of conversion comes in?

Mr. Potter:—So far as the monies are concerned, I don't claim anything for the women.

On resuming after lunch, Mr. Potter submitted generally that the ordinance of 1877, which regarded to leaseholds, the Court ought to hold, on the authority of the cases cited, that leaseholds did not devolve according to the custom of the Chinese, because their Lordships would see that the ordinance did not say that any property was to devolve according to any Chinese custom; but it seemed to say that if any property must devolve according to Chinese custom then 1 of 37 saved that custom for the Chinaman.

He thought he was stating the law of China correctly when he said that in China the children of concubines were considered and deemed to be really the children of the kit fat.

The Puisne Judge: They call the kit fat their mother, and their own mother the little mother.

With regard to the position of the concubines, Mr. Potter said he did not know what their position was at all. He was appearing for the real daughter of the kit fat.

Mr. Potter continuing said that if the law of China said they were legitimate they came within the 17th Chancery Division cases. It did not affect his client because she was the legitimate child of the kit fat.

Mr. Potter then went on to speak of the sacrificial funds and said the question was void. The leasehold property involved, if any, or the mortgages of the leasehold, property, must devolve according to the Statutory Distributions.

The next question was whether the bequests of one share to the relief of the poor was void. If their Lordships looked at the will they would find there were two provisions—one for the relief of the poor and immediately after, for charity.

It was difficult for the Court to say what was exactly the meaning of that, because the fund for the relief of the poor was in fact a charity. The testator was apparently overlapping bequests.

His Lordship: Not necessarily.

Mr. Potter: He has sought to distinguish, but in fact he has not. There is one relief for the poor, and one for charity. If it is uncertain, then it is void, and it is for your Lordships to say whether the will on that particular point is uncertain, because there are undoubtedly overlapping bequests.

Mr. Henry Berkeley briefly replied, and urged that the deceased was not domiciled in Hongkong, as the affidavits of his concubines showed that he intended to return to Canton, when the bridge between Canton and Honan was completed.

The Court adjourned sine die.

A "DARING DEATH" SOCIETY.

Planning Assassinations.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 26.

The Thotai at Lung-chow has reported to the Canton Viceroy that, according to a report received from a deputy in Haiphong, many Chinese residents in Annam have been influenced by anarchists and some of them have become members of a "Daring Death" Society.

Some of the anarchists are manufacturing dynamite and other explosives and are resorting to making their way into the interior for the purpose of assassinating Chinese officials there.

On the 24th inst., three prisoners escaped from the Nam Hoi and Pan U work house but they were re-arrested. The following day, the prisoners in the work-house quarrelled and a free fight ensued. The keepers, thinking they were trying to escape again, raised an alarm. Soldiers and police quickly arrived on the scene and strongly guarded the building.

Hearing the news, Admiral Li Chun at once despatched 100 body guards to the place to maintain order. Magistrate Ngan then went to the work-house to give instructions that 17 of the prisoners who were responsible for the disturbance be taken to his yamen to be there dealt with.

When the disturbance was at its height the people were very much alarmed, thinking that another outbreak had taken place in Canton.

Police and Soldiers Summoned

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Canton, June 26.

OIL FIELDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

There are many residents in Manila, and doubtless many more in Hongkong, who are interested in the oil fields of Tayabas in the Philippine Islands. Such will be interested to learn that of late there have been certain developments which appear to indicate that some valuable oil wells will soon be in full working order in the Tayabas region. Already, many leases have been secured on a royalty basis from owners of private lands. For one, the Baybay Company has been organized for the purpose of sinking wells on its land. The present holdings include the following claims:—Alabama (the first and as yet the only patented oil claim in the Philippines), Wisconsin, Missouri, Patsey, Dakota, Memphis, New York, Tayabas, Idaho, Cinnamon Park and Guthrie's (the last mentioned being the one turned over to Castle Bros. Wolf and Sons). All these claims have been taken up as eight hectare parcels, except the fractional claim Missouri, which has an area of about four hectares. The total area covered is about 200 acres. A claim is staked out in 61 hectare claims, generally divided into eight association claims of eight hectares or twenty acres each. The oilfield extends probably from 80 to 100 square miles of good mining territory and is chiefly held by a planter who discovered the oil himself, through the usual indications observed in American fields. It is quite close to the sea coast and the whole output can be discharged from the fields to deep-water vessels by a gravity pipe at places only one mile away. So that the easy accessibility of these deposits, the field being right alongside the Chinese and Far Eastern markets, should make this oil a highly important factor in local trade. The great oil vein has been located as extending from the island of Timor in a west-north-westerly direction, passing through the fields of Sumatra, then turning in a north-easterly direction it passes through the South China Sea, touches the north coast of Borneo, and continues on to the island of Luzon in the Philippines, where these large fields have been recently opened up. There is expert reason to believe, too, that the vein is continued right across the Pacific, touching at Honolulu, and finally reaching the oil-fields of Texas. From recent reports received, good results have been obtained on the Philippines' oil-fields, and a great deal of boring has been executed. In a report made to the Director of the U.S. Bureau of Science, after a thorough inspection of the Tayabas oil fields, Dr. Geo. J. Adams stated as follows:—

"The crude petroleum from Tayabas Peninsula has a very light specific gravity and only two or three fields in the world produce an oil comparable with it. It is very desirable for distillation, since it contains an unusually high percentage of gasoline, and it should accordingly command a high price in market." We have received a sample of the crude oil, taken directly from the land, and it appears to bear out all the statements made in Dr. Adams's analysis and report.

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MARINE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before Commander C. W.

Beckwith R. N.

Wrongfully Using Government Pier.

A test case was brought before the Court by Sargt. G. Caygill, who charged Leung Kwong Kow of the Taura Maru with "unlawfully using a Government coaling pier at Teim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, without permission on the 21st inst."

The pier was erected for the sole use of colonial steam launches and for coaling purposes.

On the 21st instant, witness with the aid of a pair of binoculars saw the Taura maru proceed to the launch and pick up two Chinese passengers.

Mr. Beckwith asked defendant if he knew the pier was Government property.

Defendant said he did but did not know it was wrong to pick up passengers.

He was dismissed with a caution.

THE GUNN DEFALCATIONS.

Directors to be Proceeded Against.

We understand that a summons has been applied for by Mr. R. C. Edmunds, Deputy Public prosecutor, against the directors of the Ayer Panas Rubber Estate, under section 213 of the Penal Code. This may be looked upon as the Government reply to the directors' dereliction of duty in allowing Mr. A. A. Gunn to leave the Colony, after it was known that he had converted sums of money belonging to the company, to his own use.

The section reads, "Whoever accepts or attempts to obtain, or agrees to accept any gratification for himself or any other person or any restitution of property to himself or any other person, in consideration of his concealing an offence, of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment shall, if the offence is punishable with death be punished with imprisonment for life, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment shall, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the long-term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both."

Information has been laid against Mr. W. M. Sime, Mr. S. W. Moorhouse, Mr. E. Kong Guan and Mr. L. Choon Guan. Mr. A. W. Bean, although a director, was absent from the Colony at the time when the defalcations by Gunn were discovered.

A SERIOUS RIOT.

Near Kongmoon.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 26.

Some nights ago a serious riot broke out in the town of Kung-yik not far from Kongmoon. The trouble originated by the police interfering with the street lecturers. The rioters marched to the police station and created a disturbance outside.

The police thereupon opened fire at the crowd, wounding three pedestrians. The action of the police greatly enraged the rioters and they pulled the police station down and set fire to it. All the police uniforms, guns and other articles of value were destroyed.

The rioters began to disperse when the Sunning magistrates arrived on the scene with a strong force of soldiers. A telegraphic report of the occurrence has been sent to the Canton Viceroy. His Excellency has now sent a deputy to the place in question to assist the committee of the local Chamber of Commerce in making inquiry and in bringing the ringleaders to justice.

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RECEPTION TO DR. FRYER.

A largely attended reception was tendered to Professor John Fryer, LL.D., at the residence of Dr. Fitch, 13 Peking Road, on Thursday last. There was a steady stream of old friends who called to congratulate Dr. Fryer upon the completion of fifty years' connection with the Far East. Dr. Fryer came out in 1861 after a voyage of 149 days. There was only one other passenger on the ship, and the voyage was an eventful one as the masts had been carried away in a storm before the arrival at Batavia.

Dr. Fryer taught for two years at Saint Paul's College, Hongkong, then went to Peking for two years, where he was teacher of the English Language in the Tung Wen Kwan. From that position Dr. Fryer came to Shanghai, and for forty years translated scientific books in the Translation Bureau of the Kiang-nan Arsenal.

Dr. Fryer's translated books form a library of themselves. All of the students of modern subjects were formerly familiar with Dr. Fryer's Chinese name—Fuh Lan-yun.

About ten years ago Dr. Fryer accepted the position of Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of California, but has continued his interest in Shanghai and China. His Scientific Book Depot on Hankow Road, next to the old Shen Pan offices, was for years the Mecca of the young students of China.

Among those who called yesterday were Dr. Timothy Richard, Rev. Evan Morgan, Mr. George Lanning, Mr. Gilbert MacIntosh, Mr. F. S. Brockman and others. Dr. Fryer expects to remain another fortnight in Shanghai before returning to California.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Japanese gentleman has reported to the Police that on the 25th inst., he was walking along Bowen Road when he was attacked by four Chinamen. He was seized by the throat and legs

SUPREME COURT.

A Curious Case.

In the court of summary jurisdiction, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Cheung Fuk Hing sued the Tuen Sing firm and Tse Tuen Sing, a managing director therein, to recover the sum of \$508 being the balance due for work done in removing a mound of debris, at the Italian convent, at the defendant's request and also for earth supplied.

Mr. Willson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Johnson for the defendant.

Evidence was given by the plaintiff and his foreman and at the conclusion of the case His Lordship said the plaintiff did not even seem to know what his case was. There was nothing upon which he could give judgment.

His Lordship to Mr. Johnson:—Why did your client not pay?—They were always prepared to pay. They had always had the entry in the ledger. The man always came every time for his money but on this occasion he issued a writ instead without notifying his clients.

His Lordship:—How much have you paid into court?

Mr. Johnson:—I have paid \$46 into court; we should have paid that at once if he had come to the office.

Continuing Mr. Johnson said he would ask for costs. The plaintiff had come into court, asking for \$508 and had got \$46. His claim had had to be amended and he could not even explain his own figures.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$45.98, with costs up to the time of the payment into court. After that costs were to go to the defendant.

MARINE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.

Excess Number of Passengers.

The Commander, for the second time within a few days, had to deal with a case in which a Chinese ferry boat carried an excess number of passengers. In the first case he spoke very strongly on such breaches of the licence and to-day, following out what he said on the last occasion, that the next case would be punished, he inflicted a fine, which, though nominal, will serve as an example. The coxswain was fortunate in being dismissed with a 20 dollars fine, but the Commander took into consideration that the night of the offence was Coronation night, and a certain amount of allowance must be made.

The Evidence.

P. C. A. N. Reynolds said that on the 22nd inst. he saw the steam launch, Yew Shing, of which Wong Kwai was the master, proceeding in the direction of Kowloon City from Hongkong. She had a list to starboard and on closer examination he thought she was carrying too many passengers. He stopped the boat and counted 190 passengers and crew. Wong Kwai's licence only provided for 124 passengers and seven crew.

The Commander's Questions.

The Commander: What steps does he take to ascertain the correct number of passengers?

Defendant: It was holiday time and I could not stop the rush on to my boat.

The Commander: There appears to be no control over the passengers; no idea of trying to count them or to keep them in discipline. It is the same thing on all those ferries here. The passengers rush on board and the boat goes blindly across the harbour. Consequently there are smashups. The master of a ferry must take precautions against overloading. The boats are allowed a generous complement, and if there is an excess some one must suffer for it. The passengers can be controlled by means of a gangway, and when they come on board they must be made to sit down.

Addressing defendant, he said that taking into consideration there was no previous conviction against him, that the 22nd was Coronation night and that there was a large number of people crossing from Kowloon to Hongkong, he would be fined 20 dollars. He would also warn him not to come before him again on that charge or he would inflict the maximum fine.

GREEN ISLAND PASS.

Passage Unobstructed.

The Stanley proceeded under orders from the Harbour authorities late Wednesday afternoon to locate the sunken stone junk that went down outside Green Island the other day. The steam tender went by bearings and Captain Willoughby anchored at the spot where the junk was reported to have gone down.

After dragging for two hours in the vicinity of the wreck, the Stanley came across no obstruction whatever. It is surmised that with the strong tides the junk had capsized.

The absence of any floating planks or spurs in the neighbourhood leads to the conclusion that the junk is still intact, but that she is out of the way of navigation is safe to surmise, as the object of the Stanley's mission was to locate and remove any obstruction off Green Island.

SMUGGLED CONTRABAND.

The Smugglers' Methods.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent, Canton, June 28.)

H.E. Admiral Li Chun has discovered that in spite of the vigorous search instituted for contraband, a large quantity of arms and ammunition has been smuggled into the interior by merchants. The merchants have discovered a new method of smuggling, which escaped the attention of the water police and the naval officials, by putting the contraband in dirty holds on board clumsy boats which are either filled with stones, coal, night soil or salt fish.

Admiral Li Chun has accordingly ordered the Commanders of the various guard boats to keep a sharp look-out for these boats up the river and to follow them. Should these boats get out of sight information should be sent to the next naval station to resume the chase, until the boats have reached the destination at which they are to discharge their cargo.

SERIOUS AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Car Dashes into a Tree.

Several Miraculous Escapes.

What nearly threatened to end in fatalities occurred on Tuesday night, or, to be precise, in the early hours of yesterday morning, near St. Paul's College, when a motor-car dashed into a big tree and violently hurled all its occupants on to the roadway. It appears that the car in question was taking three passengers, including two ladies, out for a "joyride" and the accident occurred while the band in the road was being negotiated. All the occupants without exception sustained serious injuries. The chauffeur fared the worst, while in the case of one of the ladies, a number of nasty bruises were inflicted on the head and caused the victim to lose consciousness for a while. The other lady received injuries on the head and a cut on the arm. Fortunately the services of Dr. Marriott were secured. Notwithstanding the early hour of the morning, Dr. Marriott attended to the injured ladies and quickly dressed the wounds. The lady in question is at present lying in a bad state.

We believe it has been the practice among the local chauffeurs to allow passengers to display their amateur abilities at the wheel. As this is in direct contravention of the recently enacted regulations, it is to be hoped that the Police will in future exercise greater vigilance in this matter, as in the present case, the car at the time of the accident was being driven by one of the passengers. This practice, if allowed to be continued, will not only constitute a danger to the passengers themselves, but also to the public at large.

It should be mentioned that a Chinese medical man residing in the neighbourhood on hearing of the accident hurriedly tried to dress in the hope of rendering assistance, but the victim had disappeared by the time he had completed his toilet.

ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY.

A Point of Law.

On the 21st inst. a case came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland in which John Tatum was charged with that he "did unlawfully attempt to escape from legal custody when being conveyed from Victoria Coal to the Supreme Court, Victoria, in the Colony, on the 16th inst." Mr. W. B. Hind at the time appeared for defendant and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley prosecuted.

Mr. Hind raised a point of law and suggested that though an attempt to escape from prison was a crime, no statute had ever been passed that made it a crime for a debtor to escape from the custody of a constable who had him in charge.

Is Escape a Crime?

Mr. Hind further followed out his contention by quoting from authorities and from the Encyclopedia of Law, which said that attempts to escape did not apply to persons in custody for debt. Mr. Hazeland said he would have to take time to consider the point. He, however, listened to the evidence, proving that defendant did escape from the custody of an Indian constable, and to his recapture.

Mr. Bowley's Statement.

Mr. Bowley stated that defendant was arrested on the 25th May, under a writ of execution issued by the Supreme Court, for the costs of a certain action. On the 29th May defendant made the usual application, supported by an affidavit, for his discharge under the provisions of the Code. An order was made and the application was fixed to be heard on the 16th June, the date on which he escaped. Further hearing of the application had been in the meantime postponed for three weeks.

The Judge's Finding.

When defendant entered the Court at noon to-day, Mr. Hazeland said, without any preface, that "With respect to the legal point raised herein, my finding is in favour of defendant, because I am of opinion that the Common Law offence of escape does not apply to prisoners in custody on civil process."

The Definition.

The definition which has been adopted in all the text books with respect to this common law offence is the one set out in Volume II of Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Chapter XVII, Section V. The headnote in this chapter is as follows:—"Offences in bringing offenders to public justice, etc." and the definition in Section V reads as follows:—"As to such offences by the party himself, without force, which seems properly to come under the notion of escapes, there is little remarkable in the books; and therefore I shall content myself with taking notice that as all persons are bound to submit themselves to the judgment of the law, and be ready to be justified by it, whoever, in any case, refuses to undergo that imprisonment which the law thinks fit to put upon him, and frees himself from it by any artifice, before such time as he is delivered by due course of law, is guilty of a high contempt, punishable with fine and imprisonment."

This word "offenders" in the headnote means a criminal offender. To make it quite clear, in Russell on Crimes, Volume I at Page 889, where the above definition is given in practically the same language the learned author has also interpolated the words "where arrested on criminal process." The charge is therefore dismissed.

Defendant Dismissed.

Therefore, said Mr. Hazeland at the conclusion of his statement, defendant is dismissed. Queried by Mr. Bowley, Mr. Hazeland said the dismissal applied only to the charge of attempting escaping from custody.

The Monmouth.

H.M.S. Monmouth went into dry dock Wednesday for overhaul. It is not generally known that on her way south from Weihaiwei to Hongkong for the Coronation, the Monmouth had a breakdown in her engine-room before entering the Formosan Channel and from there steamed into port with only one engine.

THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

Committee's Thanks.

The following letter has been addressed to H.E. the Governor, by Sir Francis Pigott, chairman of the Coronation Celebrations Committee:—

Sir,—I have the honour to request your Excellency to convey to the heads of the different departments, and their officers, the thanks of the committee for their efficient co-operation during the recent celebration; to the Director of the Public Gardens for his untiring zeal in promoting the success of the fête on the first night; to the Harbour Master, for his strenuous labours which brought about the success of the fireworks and other work in the harbour on the second night; to the Director of the Public Works Department, for falling in with the general scheme of illumination, and making the Government buildings so effective a part of the display, and finally to the Captain Superintendent of Police, on whose forethought the success of such undertakings entirely depends.

P.S.—I have forgotten the Postmaster General. He helped us enormously in the difficult problem of distributing circulars, programmes, etc.

REVISING THE ORDINANCES.

This morning the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, was able to inform our representative that the task of revising the ordinances of the Colony was well in hand. It will be remembered that the learned judge was appointed by the Legislative Council to carry out this most important and necessary work.

His Lordship, who was busily engaged in the revision when our representative called, said that he had got well into the second volume and that the work was progressing quickly. However, though he was at work on the second book, it was not at present decided where the first should end.

The exact point which His Lordship has reached is the end of the year 1896.

RAID ON A KOBE FOREIGN FIRM.

On the 15th instant, a series of raids were made by the Kobe Customs authorities at the offices in Naniwamachi of Messrs. H. and W. Greer (Japan), Ltd., at the private residence of the general manager, the Dainippon factory at Wakonama, the Ingram rubber factory at Hyogo, and the private residences of the works managers of these two factories. The party of Customs officials which raided Messrs. Greer's offices in Naniwamachi produced only two ordinary visiting cards as authority for the search they were about to make. After thoroughly ransacking the premises and completely upsetting the routine of the office, the officials in charge stated that they would have to take the firm's books away for examination. The manager offered to provide a room where the books could be examined, but this was refused, the officials stating that the books must be taken away. Eventually this was agreed to on condition that a representative of the firm should be present at the examination.

Later in the day the books were returned, with the explanation that everything was found in order, and an apologetic statement expressing regret for the inconvenience caused. The raids at the two factories and at the three private houses were equally abortive, and the result of the simultaneous raid has been nothing more than to cause great annoyance and inconvenience to the foreigners concerned, it having been admitted that whatever suspicions the authorities may have had for making these raids were entirely groundless. We presume that some further explanation will be forthcoming from the Customs authorities apologising for the seizure of private residences—correspondence which had absolutely no connection with Messrs. Greer & Co. or their business.

A NEW FEATURE.

It is proposed, with Saturday's issue, to commence the publication of legal or scientific articles as well as articles upon subjects which, it is considered, must be of great interest to the majority of our readers; and to continue such publications on each successive Saturday. The first of these articles will deal with the new shipping convention.

An article will also appear on Universal Peace, to be followed each week by an article on the same subject.

HARBOUR COLLISION.

H.M.S. "Flora's" Stanchion Carried Away.

A collision which was attended by some slight damage to H.M.S. "Flora" occurred in the harbour early Wednesday morning. From information that has reached us, it appears that some time between 5 and 6 a.m. a large junk ran up against the British cruiser at anchor at her buoy. By the collision a brass stanchion of the "Flora" was carried away. The junk struck the warship on the starboard, and the guard to the lifebuoy on that side of the vessel was also carried away. It does not appear that the junk sustained any damage herself, at any rate none have been reported as far as we have been able to ascertain. What contributed to the collision, we cannot state; but it seems somewhat difficult to explain when it is learnt that, at the time of the collision, the "Flora" was riding at anchor at her moorings.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood and Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

Fined for Offering Bribe.

For offering a bribe of five dollars to Sanitary Inspector Taylor, the owner of a ginger factory at West Point was fined 350 dollars or in default three months' hard labour. The fact was bound over in the sum of 100 dollars to appear for judgment if called upon.

The evidence was to the effect that defendant had been ordered to remove some water containing mosquito larvae. He did not do so, and was summoned by the Sanitary Inspector, who gave evidence as to the offer of a bribe.

LIKIN.

The everlasting question of likin has recently been occupying the attention of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, which has collected a very large amount of information on the subject and proposes to bring this information, together with various suggestions and recommendations, before the notice of the Government in order that changes in the collection may be made. The likin tax is quite a modern one, but it is so firmly established that it is difficult to get any changes made in the mode of its collection or in any other particular, but the coming of the railways has made it absolutely essential that something should be done. At the present time the work of the railways is seriously handicapped by the likin charges. The railways do not object to the imposition of likin on the goods they carry, but they find fault with the inconvenient way in which the charge is collected and they also complain that goods carried by boat are allowed a rebate which enables the boat traffic to compete unfairly with that of the railways. In order to meet this difficulty, and also to remove other anomalies, the Chamber of Commerce is considering a scheme whereby the merchants shall offer a lump sum for each branch of business in lieu of the numerous petty levies made at the present time, this provision to apply equally to boat and rail traffic. This will at any rate put the two on an equal basis, but it remains to be seen whether it will command itself to the likin authorities or not. In any case nothing but good can come from a free ventilation of the subject.—The National Review.

PERUVIAN RUBBER.

Diminished Export from Iquitos at Better Prices.

Mr. Consul D. Cazes, reporting on the trade of Iquitos for 1910 says: Rubber is the centre of all commercial undertakings, and so long as prices for this article are maintained at anything above 1s. per lb. this is likely to continue to be the case. The average quantity of rubber collected by a rubber collector during one season, on a good estate, is from 250 to 300 kilogrammes per season.

The output during the year 1910 has been rather disappointing, owing to an exceptionally wet season, and the shortage of labourers on some of the estates caused by the enrolment of the workers as soldiers during the time of political tension between Peru and Ecuador.

Exports of Rubber.

	kilogrammes.
1909	2,421,148
1910	2,204,191

Although shipments show a falling off in quantity, prices being high in consuming markets during the year, the value of exports is probably more than in the previous year. The quantities shipped from Iquitos are Peruvian fine, scrappy negroheads, Peruvian ball, weak fine, Putumayo tails and white ball. Although the exports show a falling off in weak rubber, this is only in reference to Putumayo tails, this quality being classified improperly in the exports as weak fine. As a matter of fact considerable activity has been shown in working smoked weak fine in the rivers Huallaga and Alto Marañon, and as labour and living are cheaper in those districts, the output is likely to increase in the future.

With reference to fine, the falling off in the proportion of scrappy (quoted in last year's reports as "negroes") rather tends to show more careful work on the part of the gatherers. Peruvian ball quality continues to get scarcer in all the rivers near Iquitos, many workers migrating to the River Madre de Dios and tributaries, where this quality is still plentiful.

In spite of the interest shown in exploiting weak fine there are considerable tracts of land in the Alto Marañon where this quality is indigenous, which could be acquired from the Government at small cost. The trees are tapped in the same way as fine, and with proper care should not perish. In December, 1909, new laws referring to rubber properties were issued from Lima. All lands belonging to the State may be acquired by private individuals in the following way—by purchase or concession.

Payment of 1 sole for every hectare (10,000 square metres) entitles buyer to freehold rights. If in 10 years after purchase the land is not cultivated up to at least one-fifth of its area, a payment of 1 cent per hectare annually has to be paid to the State. No buyer can acquire more than 1,000 hectares of agricultural land, or more than 30,000 hectares of rubber land without special order from the Government.

LOOK-OUT TOWERS.

To be Erected at Canton.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent, Canton, June 28.)

H.E. Lung Chai Kwong, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangsi forces, stationed in Canton since the revolt, has discovered the lack of posts on the northern, eastern and western parts of the city, and has suggested to the Viceroy the building of three look-out towers along the eastern, the same number along the western and one on the northern outskirts of the city.

Each of the towers is to be garrisoned by eighty soldiers, and in case of emergency they can transmit signals and work co-operatively. His Excellency the Viceroy is strongly in favour of this suggestion and will soon have sites selected for the construction of these towers.

COMMERCIAL.

Straits Imports and Exports.

The official return of the imports and exports of the Straits Settlements for the first quarter of this year (ending March 31) is to hand and shows substantial increase over the business of the corresponding period of 1910. The total value of the imports in the first quarter of 1911 was:—Singapore \$62,223,120, Penang \$20,667,110, Malacca \$1,704,076, total \$84,594,306, against a total of \$80,497,778 (\$30,140,719 in the first quarter of 1910, an increase of \$10,180,527 (£1,188,429). The total value of exports for the first quarter of this year was: Singapore \$56,455,829, Penang \$25,970,056, Malacca \$9,475,169, total \$91,901,050, against a total of \$71,251,500 (£8,312,081) in the corresponding period of 1910, an increase of \$9,040,045 (£1,160,478).

Manchurian Trade.

The Bean Market.

The Local Bean Market revived 3 sen and to Y3.96. Beans of finer quality quoted Y3.97.

Local, Train as well as Rimmed Bean Cake remained stationary at Y1.41, Y1.40 and Y1.45 respectively.

A contract deal for 1,000 cakes was closed at Y1.42.

Bean Oil rose to Y11.80.

A contract deal for 500 cases for delivery in July was closed at Y12.

Quotations on principal staple produce, on June 16:—

Yinkou.

Beans (per 100 kin) S. Y. 3.77
Bean Cake (per piece) 1.38
S. Y190—Y113 in s.s.c.

Mukden.

Beans (per 0.1 koku) s.s.c. Y. 1.03
Bean Cake 1.38
Bean Oil (per 100 kin) 12.83

Kalyuan.

Beans (per 100 kin) S. Y. 3.41
Bean Cake (per piece) 1.24
Bean Oil 11.15

Szupingchih.

Beans (per 0.1 koku) s.s.c. Y. 1.23

Changchun.

Beans (per 0.1 koku) S. Y. 1.08
Bean Cake 1.15
Bean Oil 12.15
(s.s.c. stands for "small silver coins.")

LOOKING AHEAD.

At Canton.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent, Canton, June 28.)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent an urgent telegram to the Canton Viceroy to the effect that the Diplomatic Body at Peking has made an open demand for the despatch of cruisers and gunboats to Canton for the protection of the lives and properties of foreigners in case a second rising should break out.

The Ministry asks His Excellency to think of the meaning of the demand, and of its effect on China. As a preventative against the cropping up of diplomatic questions involving China in the payment of compensation or indemnities, His Excellency should, in the opinion of the Ministry, take every precaution against another outbreak and instruct his junior officials to give proper protection to foreigners.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

To Hongkong.

Per P. and O. steamer India, connecting with the steamer Delta at Colombo:—Mr. F. H. Shaw, Per P. and O. steamer Moldavia, connecting with the steamer Asyo at Colombo:—Mr. G. N. Bonton, Mr. P. Findlater. Per P. and O. steamer Morea, connecting with the steamer Delhi at Colombo:—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Duncan, Per N.M.L. steamer Princess Alice:—Dr. Thummi, Dr. Denbow, Mrs. B. Butzford, Mr. and Mrs. C. May, Capt. Wagle, Mr. and Mrs. Kuppert.

Chinese Cruiser at Saigon.

The Chinese cruiser Hai-chen has been anchored for several days at Saigon. The occasion was taken advantage of for an interchange of calls between the officers of the war-vessel and the local authorities. A civil mandarin was on board charged with a special mission, but what it was was not transpired.

THE RUN ON THE BANKS.

Viceroy's Action Criticized.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, June 20.

As already reported in your columns, the members of the Provincial Assembly wrote an official letter to the Viceroy, on behalf of the people in Canton, asking for an explanation in connection with the recent issue of foreign loans at the time when the people made a run on the official banks. It is reported that H. E. the Viceroy has sent a reply to the Provincial Assembly to the effect that the loans were not issued for the purpose of saving the official banks from collapsing, as these banks have large reserves which however are not placed in their strong rooms, but deposited in different banks, in the province. Had the official banks withdrawn their deposits from the other banks, a crisis in the commercial market would have been inevitable. The Viceroy explained in the letter the object of issuing these loans was to save the situation in the money market and for the purpose of developing local enterprises. The loans will be redeemed by the benefits accruing from these enterprises. The Viceroy stated in the letter that he never thought for one moment of asking the people to be responsible for the redemption of the loans. The Viceroy also called attention to the fact that the Canton treasury is very strained as the result of the loss due to the suppression of gambling and reorganization after the recent trouble. Moreover the new sources of revenue have not come up to the mark as expected. Had the loans been issued for the purpose of meeting the cost of the local administration, he would have put an item to that effect on the budget, and placed the matter before the members of the Provincial Assembly for consideration.

POLICE COURT.

Friday.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood and Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

Theft of Mineral Waters.

A Chinese clerk in the employ of Messrs. Watson's, Kowloon, was charged with stealing 24 dozen mineral waters on Monday last, the property of his employers. They were valued at 25 dollars.

A money changer was charged along with the first defendant with receiving the mineral waters knowing them to have been stolen.

The first defendant was allowed out on a bail of 100 dollars until Wednesday and the second defendant on a 25 dollars bail.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Arnhold, Stanley Pacific Mail Line Office, Chicago; Chingche-san, Samarang; Lawtichoon, 221 Hollywood, Batavia; Lokye, Rangoon; Portugal, Penang; Sands, Macao; Shuncheong, Nanchang; Stoppani, Astor House, Milan; Telichong Hon Marche Central, Poonpenh; Taitong, Singapore; Toyling 120 Connaught, San Francisco; Tuangshin per cent. Wangfuyuan, Bonham Strand, Port Darwin; Wagonits, Singapore; Yuenchan, Saigon; Yuen Yiet, Torreon; 0066, 3883, 2837, 3932, Tientsin; 0673, 1341, 0361, 0674, Macao; 2837, 3932, 4382, Tientsin.

Departure of Coronation Guests.

The American delegates, who came over from Manila to be present at the coronation celebrations, and were guests of the Governor and H. E. Major General Anderson, leave Friday in the Zafiro for Manila. It will be remembered that the party was composed of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Pershing, the Hon. Mr. Elliot and Mrs. Elliot, Capt. Holmes, Lieut. J. P. Swift, Dr. P. C. Frier, Col. J. L. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dornum and Capt. Locke.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911.

ARCANA IMPERII.

(24th June.)

Whatever may be the feeling at home with regard to the Imperial Conference, which has just brought its session to a close, we must confess to a sentiment of dissatisfaction, when we review what has been done by an assembly, from whom so much was expected. Yet, the results seem, comparatively speaking, nil. Subjects, important subjects, have been discussed at great length, and no resolution or decision has been come to. Mr. Asquith in his speech, which was, after all, in the nature of an apology, attempts to excuse this, on the grounds that though nothing definite was the outcome, yet the discussions had cleared the ground and given each a better idea of the other's requirements. Such phrases may be well in an extensive peroration, but as a glorification of the proceedings of the Conference, they are but shallow excuses. We take it, the Colonial representatives went to London with a clear idea of what they wanted; we take it, that the British Government met them knowing exactly how far they were prepared to concede to their demands; then why indulge in useless verbiage to palliate the fact that some matters have been discussed in the abstract rather than in the concrete? Why? It would even seem from the words of the Prime Minister that the conference was a school for premiers, where they could obtain those contributory elements of experience and knowledge, which would better fit them for the performance of their various tasks than if they had not been there. What is this but a mere sop thrown to the hungry colonies?

With regard to the foreign policy of the Empire, for the first time in history colonial delegates have been taken into the complete confidence of the Imperial Government. The Arcana Imperii have been laid bare by Sir Edward Grey, when the conference went into committee on the question of imperial defence. These, and kindred matters, are not public. It is as well they were not, and the decisions that have been arrived at have necessarily been thrown into the same gloom and obscurity, by the imperative need for absolute secrecy. We can only hope that the right policy has been adopted, though the resolution asking for the affirmation of the Declaration of London would seem to dampen all hopes in that direction. After various Colonial bodies have passed resolutions condemning the declaration, after naval officers, people, who realize the possibilities of this international measure, have sent to Parliament petitions pointing out its dangers, and after chambers of commerce throughout the Empire have signified their disapproval, the colonial delegates have thrown discretion to the four winds of heaven, and recorded a vote in favour of a measure of which it is viewed with keen disapprobation by experts in that and commercial circles. It would be idle to animadvert at length on the proposals of the Declaration of London; it would be equally futile to indulge in speculations as to the why and wherefore of this astonishing action, and the only chance of relief is that they have seen some virtue where none was previously found to exist.

Passing from this to other questions, a ray of gladsome light seems to have sprung through the dark clouds of unfortunate decision. Though they have made, we submit, in our opinion "unlucky" as regards the foreign policy of the Empire in one direction, they have evolved a businesslike doctrine in another. That commercial treaties affecting over seas dominions should be so secured as to permit of their withdrawal, if and when any dominion desires, is a principle that has already gone too long unrecognized, and it is pleasing to note that a little water has been found in a thirsty land.

The conference has passed. Four more years must elapse before the August assembly sits round the board at the Foreign Office, four years full of possibility for good or evil. Meanwhile, we must sit by and watch a pernicious international agreement become law, must see our shipping placed at great disadvantage and console ourselves with the crumbs of comfort that at least the Arcana Imperii have been laid bare. The results have been disappointing. Much that we hoped for has gone, we have no wireless, we are excluded from the Empire chain of stations, and we may grumble, but our complaint, like the crying of a child in the desert, will pass unheeded, especially by those who have seen and appreciated the mysteries of Arcana Imperii.

CHINA'S RAILWAYS.

(26th June.)

The Chinese government has practically pledged itself to the nationalization of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow Railways, by an Imperial Decree of June 19th, which clearly outlines the policy to be adopted by the Government with regard to these most necessary means of communication. The history of China's railway development has been unique. In the first place, instead of dealing with the undertaking as one complete whole, it was divided into as many parts as provinces, through which it passed, the governing body in each being responsible for the due execution of their part of the construction. Nor did this strange method end here, for each individual district was required to find the money for their part of the work. That any progress was made at all under these circumstances is truly surprising, but the fact remains that some work was done—how, we can hardly yet tell. That it was done extravagantly no one can doubt, for rumour to that effect, and well authenticated rumour at that, has been afloat for months. It was natural that the Peking Government should become cognizant of the facts, but peculiar that they delayed taking action so long.

The government's action for the remedying of this chaotic state of affairs is at once drastic and excellent. It will resume possession of the railway and present shareholders will be allowed to exchange their shares for Government Railway Bonds, bearing at the rate of six per cent. per annum. In this way it is hoped so, though it would be foolish to be too sanguine—and much of the unnecessary expense will be curtailed. The shareholder's interests seem to be adequately provided for and those, who do not care to exchange into the government security can sell to the authorities at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem and the balance of 10 per cent. after the expiration of 10 years. In any event objections of shareholders will be simply a matter for equitable arrangement as far as possible, for it is the expressed determination of the Government to resume control of what is, and always should have been, a national undertaking.

It is recalling old history when we remark that the builders of the tower of Babel failed because of want of unity, and it is quite conceivable that the construction of the Chinese railways would have been still more proceeding till the Trump of Doom, had the present system continued for exactly the same reason. Authorities have been at cross purposes, delay and always delay has been a marked characteristic of constructional methods. Naturally chaos was the only outcome, money was being frittered away, and the end was no more in sight, than when the first length of rail was laid. At the same time China is taking a most courageous step, a step that may lead to much good or a plethora of evils, whose name will be legion. Should she control the railways in an able manner, on lines similar to those adopted in western countries, they will be a great factor in China's industrial progress, but should it be a subject of maladministration, a millstone will have been tied round the neck of the Empire's economic development which will cripple it for many decades.

SOME INSURANCE INNOVATIONS.

(27th June.)

In one of our Coronation telegrams the other day, it was mentioned casually that the forecast of rainy weather on the 22nd led to a sudden rush upon Lloyds. There was apparently a general desire to insure against weather risks. The incident recalls the fact that in these days insurance covers a much wider province than was the case some years ago. Life, fire and shipping used to exhaust the insurance category. Now a man will insure anything, from his crops to his prize terrier. It is all glib that comes to the insurance companies' mill, and they are never slow to cover any risks if they think the transaction worth their while. With the immense strides that have been made in the use of motor cars, it is only natural that these vehicles should figure largely on the insurance companies' books. The most recent innovation in motor car insurance is the inclusion of the value of financial protection against claims by the policy. "Third party indemnity" it is called. The danger is always present, the sum at risk indefinite but always large, and whether it be the fault of the motorist or of the person claiming, it is almost invariably the motorist who is called upon to pay. Then there is burglary insurance—one of the most successful of modern schemes for indemnifying the individual against loss. Fidelity guarantees also are always in request. The value of this class of insurance can hardly be over-estimated and it ranks very high among other forms of insurance. One company in London has paid out no less than one million pounds sterling in this department, including eight thousand for a defaulting administrator, two thousand for a bank manager, fifteen hundred for a land agent, one thousand for the secretary of a building society and many smaller amounts for clerks and collectors who had committed breaches of fidelity and involved their employers in loss. Despite the great risks presented by this form of insurance the insurance companies require only very moderate premiums. It is interesting just to glance for a moment at the cost of taking out such policies, as given in "The Financier":—

	Per cent. from
Clerks to guardians and other public bodies	4 0
Collectors of taxes	5 0
Local Government officials	7 6
Clerks and cashiers	10 0
Secretaries and managers	10 0
Collectors of rates	10 0
Executors, administrators, etc.	10 0
Travellers and collectors	25 0
Agents on commission	30 0

Since the extension effected by fire offices into the domain of accident and casualty insurance, it has become a fairly general practice to offer fire insurance in combination with burglary, accidents to domestic servants under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and plate-glass breakage. This seems to be a useful combination, especially to the ordinary shareholder, who is thereby enabled to obtain insurance against several risks under one policy, payable by the same premium and renewable on the same date. In some instances, the companies offer a policy covering four risks incidental to domestic life—fire, burglary, glass breakage and accidents to domestic servants—at an inclusive rate of five shillings per hundred pounds upon the total contents of the house. The interpretation recognised by the companies in relation to such policies appears to be sufficiently liberal. The term "burglary," for instance, signifies burglary, housebreaking and larceny, including thefts by servants or other persons lawfully or unlawfully upon the premises. Glass breakage is applicable to all the fixed plate and ornamental glass in the house, inclusive of windows, doors, fanlights, mirrors in sideboards, wardrobes, and overmantels. As regards accidents to domestic servants, the insuring household is relieved of all anxiety and worry whatsoever, as the companies take over the conduct and control of any actions that may be brought and bear all the costs connected with them. In recent years, however, the most striking innovation that appears to have been made in the matter of fire insurance is the scheme for insuring profits after a fire. Where a business is brought to a total stoppage for the time being through fire, the merchant or manufacturer (as the case may be) would by insurance have covered his loss of profits by a policy drawn upon the basis of his annual turnover and not gain. When we consider the matter in all its bearings, such a scheme is but the natural completion of ordinary fire insurance, yet it is only within recent years that it has come to be recognised as a highly important branch of the insurance companies' operations. There are only a few of the later developments of insurance business. The likelihood is that insurance against risks will yet extend indefinitely into every department of daily life, labour and enterprise. In these lines we believe England not only leads but is far in advance of all other countries.

THE GLORIOUS FIVE HUNDRED.

(28th June.)

The coming month will probably see a climax in the political affairs of the mother country, and some of those, who profess to know, say that a general election will come, before the arrival of August. Whether that be so or no, time alone will tell, though, it must be confessed, there are large clouds upon the horizon, which seem to augur a stormy period for the party now in power. To-day while the Commons are discussing the Declaration of London, the House of Lords will be in the committee stage. The hand of the Government is to be forced. That has been decided by the Unionist leaders, who, in solemn conference, resolved to insist on their amendments to the measure, so as to force the party in power to disclose their position with regard to the threat to create five hundred peers to secure the passing of the Veto Bill, through the upper house. That was the decision come to at a meeting of the opposition leaders on Wednesday last.

The position at home resolves itself into one simple question. Are the Liberals going to carry out their threat to create the "glorious five hundred"? They have got to answer the question soon, for, by the end of the week at least, the intentions of the Unionist Majority in the House of Lords will be plainly manifest. In fact they are so now if the notice that Lord Lansdowne has given as to amendments, is any criterion, but it still remains to be seen if the whole party, to a man, are prepared to see those proposals carried out. The amendments which the noble lord has put upon the paper, are of a most drastic nature, and if they are considered it will be seen that their acceptance by the Lower House would mean that much of the power that the bill was to have given to the Commons had been taken away, and that the measure would be worth hardly the paper it was written on so far as the party in power is concerned. To put it briefly, if Lord Lansdowne's amendments are carried, the Commons will find their bill in such a badly mauled condition, that the powers they have been striving for will have dropped from the altered measure. Supposing for one instant these alterations were to become embodied in the measure and the other provisions to remain as they stand. Despite the fact that the bill would then provide for the passing of certain measures by the mere flux of time, limitations, and large limitations at that, would be placed upon such questions as the existence of the Crown, protestant succession, and the establishing of national parliaments, unless approved by a special joint committee, which would be all

intents and purposes to a second house with all the powers of such an assembly. Other amendments which have been tabled by members of the opposition will definitely limit the action of the Lower House with regard to certain bills such as any provision for Home Rule.

It is clear then, that the House of Commons will have the Veto Bill sent back to them in a form, which they cannot possibly accept, and the government will either have to carry out their threat to create peers to flood out the Unionist majority in the House of Lords, or else come to the country with the confession, that despite their election promises, despite their threat, they have not been able to carry out that reform which they declared it was their mission to carry out. The present situation has a further significance, for the tactics of the Unionists will it is thought, force the government to disclose what are the nature of the guarantees the Prime Minister said he would get from the Crown. Even the Liberals admit that the position is serious but their comings and goings are marked with a confidence, that they have little to fear at the hands of the electors. They practically admit that the Lords have the power to force an election at the present juncture, but assert that the Insurance Bill has not detracted from their popularity with the electors, as has been thought by some. That may or may not be the case; the only question which really concerns us, is whether or no the election will mean another victory for a party, that despite its glorious promises of social reform have, we allege, attempted to subvert the constitution of the state for pure party purposes. On the face of it the present government has had since January to do something for the good of the working people, as they had promised; but they have done comparatively nothing, they have suspended the operation of the legislative assemblies to consider academic questions of constitution before any thought was taken of what had been promised. That the insurance bill, after the first blush has worn off, does not present such a healthy appearance as it did, cannot be doubted, and the state of affairs at present does not bode well for the party that seems to be in danger of having to go to the country with two items, on its slate of deeds performed:—an abortive Veto Bill, and an unpopular insurance measure.

CHINESE TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(29th June.)

Technical education in China, especially in the application of scientific principles to the various branches of industry, and the development of the vast natural resources of the country, is now being given that attention, by the Hsueh Pu, which such a matter rightly deserves. More especially are the energies of the Board of Education directed towards the formulating of special schemes, for the perfection of teaching in engineering subjects, and it would seem, from this, that the Peking authorities were beginning, not only to realize the dormant wealth in Chinese territory, but also the imperative need of a full service of communications for the purposes of opening up a trade in the natural products that travellers have, time and time again, described in books on their sojourns in the land of the celestial. It is in keeping with this policy, of developing China for the Chinese, that the government should take steps to train the youth of the Empire to fill the important positions, that are now occupied by Europeans drawing larger salaries, than a Chinese in the same position would do. As Japan is doing, so China will do, and as the former are gradually ousting their European teachers, and replacing them with Japanese, so will China. Consequently in the future, the near future, many positions will be open to Chinese candidates trained in civil, mechanical, mining and electrical engineering.

In pursuance of this policy of developing China for the Chinese the Board of Communications has established colleges, the three most important of which are at Shanghai, Tientsin and Tongshan. Two schools have been said to be excellent, by competent authorities, though the term is merely comparative, because, though they have not reached that stage of efficiency which is necessary for the training of good engineers, they are sufficiently complete in equipment and capability of instruction, to compare favourably with similar institutions in other countries, taking, of course, everything into consideration. The difficulty at present seems to be the present system of management. China is putting on a new garment; it is exchanging the "chung sham" for the Western coat, and the change is at present uncomfortable. Members of the old school of learning are finding it difficult to get into consonance with Western ideas, and until new teachers, imbued with Occidental precepts, are ready to step into their place, and take control, the scholastic machine must necessarily contain incongruities which will tend to its inharmonious working.

Nevertheless, the signs of the times augur well for young China. It has been said by many writers that the rejuvenation of the Orient cannot come about, unless some moral force, such as a religion, which has some great bearing on everyday life, comes into being. We prefer to believe that proselytising is not a necessary adjunct to Oriental awakening, but that the imperative factor is the casting aside of old trains of thought and the assimilation of new ideas, ideas which have tended to the present industrial excellence of the western world. We cannot blame China's desire to do without the stranger in her gates. It is a sign of real progress that she is anxious to walk without the continual support of European nurses, and that she will be able to do so, and build up an extensive commerce, is no occasion for alarm but rather of rejoicing. We have yet to learn that the industrial progress of the west was a menace to the competing nations, and by analogy, if in the latter hemisphere it proved a good thing, surely in the east it cannot fail to do the same.

CURRENCY REFORM.

(30th June.)

Students of history will doubtless have noted that all the nations have had what might be termed parallel histories; each in its turn seems to have trodden the same path in the plains of time, to have encountered the same obstacles, and to have passed the same milestones. In this respect it will be remembered, that practically every country has had trouble with its coinage, from the times, when Sparta temporarily solved the question of the provision of value tokens, by steel, which had been rendered useless by quenching in vinegar, when red hot, to the stage in England's history, when kings purposely debased the coin of the realm. Time was, when England's coinage was minted in different places, and when the weight and purity of the coin was the only criterion as to its value. Consequently there was a time when commerce was merely barter, and coinage a thing unknown. England's trade was at that time in a chaotic state, and, though, owing to the universal use of the Spanish doubloon, trade progressed in Elizabeth's time, it was not until Cromwell established once and for all the purity of British coinage, that the trade of the little island made huge strides to the present state of prosperity. Given such a preamble as this, we claim that industrial progress is due to a standard currency and that without it, the ceaseless nuisance of a varying exchange would greatly hamper business of any sort.

Turning to China, we find our assertion justified. To begin with, the dollar piece is worth slightly more than one hundred cents and the same divergence exists between the cent and the cash. That in itself is bad for internal trade, but for international commerce it is decidedly worse. The value of the dollar, owing to the absence of a gold standard, is hardly the same for a week on end, and this bad

state of affairs exists throughout China. In no part of the Empire has the currency been in such an inchoate condition as in Manchuria. Certain markets have been absolutely void of coin. Business has been reduced to the level of mere bartering and an immediate result a credit system, pernicious in its very inception, has had to hold sway, a credit based not on coinage, but upon commodities, whose value fluctuates even more than does the coinage in this land of strange contradictions. Manchuria was at one time an extreme case, and harsher things than these have been said by merchants concerned. Even now, though a large importation of copper and silver subsidiary coin has done much to remedy the condition of affairs, it is hardly improved, and the quasi modern Bank of Communications is at present issuing dollar notes, not promising to pay bearer one silver dollar, but, mirabilis dictu, ten 10-cent pieces. There must be some serious economic fault in the government of a province, whose wealth is gauged by a petty subsidiary coinage. We are not alone in our statement, for many writers who have even touched the fringe of this gigantic subject have not failed to comment on the peculiarity of existing conditions.

In view of this state of affairs, it is interesting to observe the trend of telegrams published on recent dates on the subject. Taking the last three which have appeared in our columns, the series commences with a suggestion which gives the key to the whole situation. The Chinese minister at Washington has memorialized the Throne, suggesting the introduction of a gold standard in China, which would, he thought, facilitate the dealing with diplomatic matters, cropping up in connection with monetary questions. That is a suggestion; what is actually to be done will not, we assert, greatly affect the position. The Ministry of Finance intend to issue new notes of issue in connection with the currency reform on Sept. 22, according to the second telegram. If that be done then the government must hold full reserve of silver to cover the face value of the notes in circulation. Even this does not remedy matters; the dollar will still fluctuate and business will still be hampered by the continual change. The third telegram is more promising for it announces the intention of the Peking Government to send a delegate to England to study her coinage on the spot.

That eventually his report will be in agreement with the views of the Chinese minister at Washington, we cannot for one moment doubt, and if the Empire standardises its coinage, where does Hongkong stand? Our readers will remember that a commission, appointed to investigate the matter, reported that Hongkong could not very well have a gold currency until China did. The time seems to be approaching when China will establish a coinage was reproche, and, with Hongkong following suit, the interminable money muddles, that at present exist will vanish into the limbo of things past, yielding place to a further Western ideal which has made only for good. The government of Hainan Tung stands where Cromwell did. It is on the bosom of a rising tide, which will either lead on to fortune, or passing by, leave the commerce of the Orient in the shallows of mediocrity.

SUPREME COURT.

Interesting Shipping Judgment. Bales of Human Hair.

On Friday at the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was mentioned, in which the Wing Cheong firm were the plaintiffs, and the Shun On Steamship Company the defendants. The case dealt with a claim for \$224.40, being the value of one bale of human hair, delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants for carriage to Kwong Chow Wan, which however was not delivered at the destination to which it was consigned.

Mr. W. B. Hind was for the plaintiffs and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared on behalf of the defendants.

His Lordship for the purposes of expediency gave the gist of the judgment to the court, and afterwards handed down the written decision.

The written judgment was as follows:—This is a point of law arising out of the construction of a clause in a bill of lading, which was argued before me on Monday last. As this was stated to be a test case I took time to consider my judgment, which I have now decided to deliver in writing. Certain goods were accepted for carriage by sea from Kwong Chow Wan to Hongkong. The clause in question purports to limit the liability of the shipowners. I transcribe it as it stands. "The owners of the steamer will not be responsible for silk or values for any amount exceeding \$25 tael per value, unless such value be delivered at the time of shipment, and freight shall be paid in proportion to the measurement and valuation." Assume for the purposes of this judgment that the ship was a general ship and that she was reasonably fit for the purposes of the voyage. Eighteen cases of human hair having been shipped at Kwong Chow Wan, only seventeen were delivered to the consignees in Hongkong, and the question is whether the shipowners are liable for the full value of the missing case, which is stated to be over \$200, or whether their liability is limited to the amount mentioned in the exception. Now the general rule in considering an exception of this kind is perfectly clear. Where the language used leaves the intention in doubt, it is to be construed in the sense adverse to the person for whose benefit it has been introduced. As Lord MacNaughton said in *Elderfield v. Co. v. Borthwick* "An ambiguous document is to be interpreted against the party who introduced it." That is to say that the onus

of establishing the exemption from liability falls upon the shipowner. The language of the clause is of course very extraordinary. The whole document is drawn with a singular lack of artifice and it is full of what is most charitable to describe as gross misprints. More verbal errors of course the court can correct, but when that has been done, what is the meaning of the language used? This much we can perhaps get out of it. With regard to silk the shipowners say that they will not be liable for loss of damage for an amount exceeding \$25 a package, unless a declaration be delivered at the time of shipment and a proportionate freight paid. Silk then is within the exception. What about other goods? What is the exact significance of the word "value"? Does it mean "valuable," that is, articles of value, like silk, or ought it to be construed in a purely neutral or colourless sense, as when we speak of an animal value or the market value? If this be done, the construction asked for by Mr. Goldring might perhaps be accepted. Then the sentence might be paraphrased "Not responsible for silk or any other articles to an amount exceeding twenty-five in value." Several other forms of bills of lading were handed in by the solicitors in the case. That used by the China Navigation Co., exempts the company from responsibility for any value exceeding \$300 Mexican for any one package of silk, valuables and valuable cargo, and for any value exceeding \$100 for any other one package of other cargo etc. Similarly the Indo-China S.S. Co., limit their responsibility for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones or precious metals altogether and beyond the value of \$100 for any one package that is of ordinary cargo. The Liverpool bill of lading given in appendix A to Carver similarly makes the shipowner responsible for goods of any description, which are above the value of £100 per package not for gold, silver, jewellery, works of art, silk, furs, etc. Each of the three forms makes a distinction between valuables in the usual sense of the word and ordinary cargo. I feel myself compelled to the conclusion that the natural construction of the clause before me is to be read the words "silk or values" as meaning "silk or articles of value." Valuable articles, that is such as are usually classed with silk in the exceptions in the bill of lading. The association of the two words here suggests that the latter is to be construed generically with the former. I think, the construction to be

clear. But even if it were not so the case for the defendants can be put no higher than to say that the clause is ambiguous. In that event as I have pointed out the construction adverse to the exception must be the one adopted. I know of no reason why shipowners should frame their contracts in "pidgin" English and if they prefer to do so they must take the consequences. Having no evidence before me I have of course assumed that human hair is ordinary cargo. The defendants however may desire to prove that it is by the customs of merch its classed among valuable articles such as silk. I had better give judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with a stay for one week, if defendants wish to call evidence on this point.

The "Schoolmaster" Case.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the schoolmaster case was mentioned, in which Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing:—I have been asked by counsel in this case to get an earlier date if possible. Sir Henry Berkeley is in it, and he says he cannot appear between the 8th and 16th of next month.

His Lordship:—Have you already instructed him?—Yes, I don't know whether my friend, who is for the plaintiff in this action, intends going on; if I had an injunction I might ask for an early date.

His Lordship:—I understand Sir Henry Berkeley is going away?—Yes.

I suppose Saturday, July 8th, will suit just as well?—Yes.

I suppose there won't be much evidence?—If the case comes on, there will be considerable amount of evidence.

The case was fixed for July 8th.

DAY BY DAY.

"If all the year were playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as to work."

People who say just what they think are more numerous than popular.

The entire United States Asiatic Fleet are expected in Manila for July 4th.

Captain W. B. Anley, R.C.A., has had his leave amended from June 20 to July 31 inclusive.

The R. L. M. S. Hardinge is due to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday and will leave on the following day.

"All Well."

The following message has been received from the Harbord Office:—The P. & O. s.s. Arcadia reports having passed on the 22nd instant off Dodd Island the s.s. Suttonwood, which wishes to be reported "all well."

Manila Postal Official Arrested. Robert Hildebrand, formerly an employe of the Manila post office, was arrested at Atchison, Kansas, on the 23rd inst. on the alleged request of Governor General Forbes. Hildebrand is charged with violation of the Philippine postal laws.

Enquiries about J. H. Forster. A pathetic interest attaches to an advertisement enquiring the whereabouts of one J. H. Forster, of Frauenfeld, Switzerland. His aged mother enquires about her son, whom she is anxious to see before she dies. He was last heard of in Singapore in August 1910.

To Entertain Togo.

The American Congress have just passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 to be expended in properly entertaining Admiral Togo of the Japanese navy, who will be a visitor to the United States and will be a guest of the government as soon as he arrives from London, where he was the chief Japanese delegate to the coronation of King George.

Fatal Collision Near Canton.

As the result of a collision between a foreign steamer and a cargo boat full of rice near the waters of Tui Shan, a few miles from Canton, not long ago, two men on the latter vessel were crushed to death at the stern. It now appears that the owners of the foreign steamer in question have paid a compensation of \$180 to the family of the deceased.

Everything is only for a day, both that which remembers and that which is remembered.

The English Mail which left Hongkong on May 27, was delivered in London on Tuesday.

There were four cases of plague notified as having occurred during the 24 hours ended at noon to-day. One was fatal.

Leave of absence, in extension, has been granted to Lieut.-Col. Sir Joseph Fyfe, Bart., R.A.M.C., from 24th June to 28th July next (pending retirement).

The annual prize distribution and concert in connection with the Associaçao Promotora da Instrucao dos Macanenses will be held at the Theatre D. Pedro on Saturday.

Sir Walter Armstrong.—One of the strangest things about the conduct of the English is the humility they show in accepting blame for faults from which they are peculiarly free.

Captain C. R. L. FitzGerald, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, has qualified in musketry and Maxim gun at the examination held at the School of Musketry, Satara, class "A," ending on the 31st March last.

Owing to the postponement of the international opium conference, Bishop Brent will remain in Manila probably until September, if the conference takes place in October, as seems probable.

Judge every word and deed which is according to nature to be fit for thee; and be not diverted by the blame which follows from any people nor by words, but if a thing is good to be done or said, do not consider it unworthy of thee.

The Illuminations. All the available steam launches were engaged last Friday by pleasure-seekers in order to view the illuminations of the Colony from the harbour.

The Ayer Panas Case. The case against the Directors of the Ayer Panas Rubber Company, in connection with the defalcations of the late Secretary, will be heard at Singapore to-day.

Easy Time for Police. The police have had a fairly easy time during the Coronation festivities and last Friday only one theft was reported. A man stole an earring from the ear of a woman, whilst in the crowd. The value was \$15.

Donations to Hospitals. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Coronation Daylight Decoration Committee \$30, W. H. Williams, Esq. \$25.

The Nederlandsch Handelsbank. We are informed by the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, that they are in receipt of telegraphic advice from their Head Office at Amsterdam, stating that a dividend of 23 per cent. has been declared for the year ending 31st December 1910.

Macao Harbour Improvement. The powerful dredger Canton River of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. left for Macao early last Saturday. She has been chartered by Messrs. Macdonald & Co., the contractors, in connection with the Macao Harbour Improvement works.

A Penang Wedding. At St. George's Church, Penang, on the 20th inst. Dr. Robert Svenson, of Rantau, Negri Sembilan, was married to Miss Helen Florence Purvis, who arrived by the Extra P. & O. mail "Syria." The bride was given away by Dr. Cecil W. Bond. A reception was afterwards held at the E. & O. Hotel.

Mission Votes.

The following sums have recently been voted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:—£100 towards the building of a hospital at Yin Chow Fu, in the diocese of Shanlung, China, and £50 a year for two years for the hospital's maintenance; £20 a year for two years for the training for Holy Orders at C.M.S. College, Canton, of Kong Kui Fan, a Chinaman, of the diocese of Labuan and Sarawak; £25 towards the building of a wooden church at Teluk Anson, S. Perak, in the diocese of Singapore; £100 towards the construction of a brick church at Ipoh, in the same diocese; and £50 towards the building of a stone church at Tai An, in the diocese of Shanlung.

Variety is the spice of life. That gives it all its flavour.

Taking advantage of the fine weather on Saturday and Sunday, Stonecutters were crowded with bathing parties and pleasure-seekers.

The decorations have been as quickly taken down as they were put up. The City has lost its festive air, and has assumed a more businesslike look.

A Chinese house boy was nearly drowned at Stonecutters on Sunday. He got out of his depth and was pluckily saved by another house boy.

Short Life of a Newspaper. A native paper in Canton was suppressed by the order of the Tao tai of the Constabulary after the second issue.

Iron Bux and Kid Marriott. Iron Bux and Kid Marriott are to meet for the bantam weight championship of the Orient. After Saturday's fight, the forthcoming contest should be worth seeing.

Warning to Coxswains. Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., has spoken strongly regarding the Yau-mai Ferry. Something ought to be done, and any offence which comes before him—that is allowing persons to stand in front of the Coxswain—will be severely dealt with.

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.

We are informed by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 10th June amounted to 35,408.54 tons and the sales during the period, to 39,266.75 tons.

Rubber.

Holders of shares in companies owning rubber plantations in the Malay States, will learn with regret that the season has been a very dry one, and it is reported on good authority, that owing to the absence of rain, more having fallen for six weeks, the rubber trees are drying up and the yield for the month will be small.

Japanese in Johore.

It is currently rumoured that the Japanese have acquired from the Government of Johore, large tracts of land in that section, to be devoted to the planting of rubber trees. What the exact nature of the concessions are we have not been able to ascertain. There has been but little said publicly in connection with these grants of land, the negotiations having been conducted very quietly.

Police Promotions.

The following promotions have been made in the Hongkong Police:—Inspector Collett, chief detective inspector, on six months' probation; Crown-Sergt. J. J. Watt (No. 22), acting inspector on the detective staff; Lieut.-Sergt. Baker, on leave, to be acting crown sergeant; and P. C. Perkins (No. 18), to be acting lieut. sergt. to date from 13th May.

Cinematograph Films.

We are informed by the management of the Victoria Cinematograph that the films of the Coronation events will have to be sent to Shanghai for developing on account of climatic conditions. There will, therefore, be no pictures shown till the week after next. A film of the Roman Catholic Cathedral will be taken to-morrow morning after Mass. Another picture which will be taken will be that of the crowd leaving the Victoria Theatre this evening.

The Decorations.

On Saturday evening, the crowds in the streets almost equalled in number those which had paraded the thoroughfares on the two previous nights. The decorations, however, were not on the same scale, many of the buildings having been stripped of their festive dress which had done service during the Coronation fete. Displays of fireworks were given on the Parade Ground and in Statue Square, and were witnessed by many thousands of spectators. It was a matter of general remark that the police arrangements right throughout the Coronation festivities were well thought out and admirably executed. Notwithstanding the density of the crowds and the crushes which occurred in certain streets while the procession was passing, no serious casualty was reported.

During the 24 hours ended at noon to-day, three cases of plague, all fatal, were recorded.

Major A. T. Rowlandson, commandant 120th Baluchis, has been promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, from date 10th January, 1911.

Leave of absence, on private affairs to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Miss M. E. Brewer, Staff Nurse, Q.A.I.M.N.S., from July 2 to August 2.

A silver casket and an address will be presented to Their Majesties the King and Queen by the Ceylon Tamils resident in Singapore at the Coronation.

The gusts of wind which were blowing last Saturday resulted in the street arches reaping quite a rich harvest of Chinese lanterns which were blown on to the roadway.

How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neighbour says or does or thinks, but only to what he does himself that it may be just and pure.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Captain K. E. Warden, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., from 28th June to 16th August next.

The German Asiatic Bank has declared a dividend of 8 per cent., and the Javan-China-Japan Line 5 per cent. The meetings have been held of the Anglo-Japanese Bank and Goleonda Malay Rubber Company.

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.

We understand that at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Shanghai Dock Engineering Co., Ltd., the Directors will recommend, subject to audit, the payment of a dividend of £1.25 per share.

Imperial Chinese Customs.

From the quarterly report, just issued by the statistical department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, it appears that during the three months ended March 21, the total revenue collected in dues and duties amounted to 7,939,840 taels, being a decrease of 428,311 taels as compared with the corresponding period of 1910.

Death of Police Interpreter.

The first interpreter at the Magistracy, Mr. Mahommed Hussein, died on Sunday night from typhoid fever at his residence in Leighton Hill road. Deceased, who was thirty-three years of age, joined the service in May 1898, and was promoted to his present position in 1900. The deceased gentleman had been ailing for some time past.

Sale of Quarry Land.

The sale of three lots of Quarry land took place at the P.W.D. on Monday afternoon. The first lot, the upset price of which was \$3,100, was sold for \$3,350. The second lot was sold for \$4,200, the upset price being \$3,300, while the third lot fetched \$1,000 above the upset price of \$3,800. There was some brisk bidding among the Chinese interested, but all three lots were purchased by Yau Fook.

Canton Shipping.

During the first quarter of the present year, 7,904 vessels entered Canton, representing a tonnage of 679,127 tons. The figures for the corresponding period last year were respectively 7,266 and 680,566. During the quarter the number of vessels which cleared from the port was 7,939 as compared with 7,313 in the first three months of last year. The total of vessels clearing during the quarter included 6,978 inland waters steamers.

Coronation Review.

A letter has been received by H. E. Major-General Anderson from the chairman of the Coronation Celebration Committee, Sir Francis Piggott, in which the Committee tender their most cordial thanks to the Officers who, by their untiring efforts, assisted the Committee in carrying out the difficult part of the programme confided to them and on which the ultimate success so largely depended. The Committee would also thank the non-commissioned officers and men for their help in connection with the fete in the Public Gardens. Sir Francis would also like to add his personal thanks to the Officers of the Committee for the great assistance he received in working out the manifold details.

A trawler, the property of Messrs. E. Bradley & Co., general merchants, has arrived in the harbour.

A box of clothing and 100 dollars in cash have been stolen from the house 590 Queen's Road West on Wednesday night or early on Thursday morning. The total value is 160 dollars.

A Church of England parsonage has just been completed in Dairon, at a cost of ¥10,000, and ground is reserved for a church when necessary.

On Coronation Day, at Shanghai, a guard of honour was formed at the British Consulate, composed of members of the Legion of Frontiersmen.

Hippodrome Circus.

On Tuesday next, the Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie will open at Causeway Bay, where at present the circus is marshalled in course of construction. The Hippodrome enjoys the reputation of being amongst the best travelling shows that visit Hongkong. On this occasion, the management announce many new features in the entertainment, which will doubtless be appreciated to the full by Hongkongites.

For a Comrade's Sake.

There was on view on board H.M.S. Monmouth Wednesday, an inscribed silver cup, subscribed for by the ship's company, to be presented to the band and buglers of the K.O.Y.L.I. as a mark of appreciation for their voluntary attendance at the funeral, last August, of Signaller Smith of the Monmouth, who was buried at Happy Valley. The funeral took place in a perfect deluge of rain.

Insistent Lenders.

It is reported that both Russia and Japan have sent representatives to Peking urging the Chinese Government to borrow money from them and demanding that the loan be secured on the Kinkow-Tsuan Railway. H. E. Sheng Kung-pao is said to be in favour of such a loan and to have called on Prince Ching and strongly advocated it to His Highness, who, however, replied that as the matter was one of such great importance it required careful consideration.

Killed by Wild Animals?

Recently we have heard a great deal about the presence of wild animals in the Colony and of the damage they have done. Another case on the same subject has been notified to the Police. Cheong Kow, a farmer residing at Pui Ho, Lantau, says that in the earlier part of this week some wild animals have seized two of his bullocks and killed them. Since then he has reported the death of two more bullocks and has said that others were damaged, being badly injured on the neck and four quarters.

Chinaman's Suicide.

A case of suicide was reported to the Police Wednesday. A number of Chinamen were partaking of food in the Tsai Sang Loong shop, 12 Bonham Strand, at five o'clock when one of them went into the kitchen. Nothing was thought of his sudden exit at the time, but as he did not return, a search was made for him. He was found on the kitchen floor with his throat cut from ear to ear. A chopper was lying near. Life was found to be extinct and the body was removed to the mortuary. The case is evidently one of suicide, but no motive can be ascribed for the deed.

Presentation to Mr. Tisdall.

We offer our congratulations to Mr. Tisdall, manager of the Russo-Asiatische Bank in Hongkong, who has just received from His Majesty the Emperor of Russia a gold ring bearing the arms of the Emperor set in diamonds. The ring has been handed to him by the Russian Consul. The gift has been made in recognition of Mr. Tisdall's services in the Bank for more than eleven years. Mr. Tisdall has been in Hongkong about a year, and has also been in charge of other branches of the bank in the Far East. During the Russo-Japanese war he was in Newchwang.

Printed and Published by Richard Irving Hope, for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble, at No. 47, Des Vaux Road Central, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8594

晚六初月六年三統宣

SATURDAY, JULY 1 1911

大拜禮

號一月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE KING'S TREAT TO CHILDREN.

AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.
His Majesty King George's treat to the children at the Crystal Palace was a huge success.

One hundred thousand children were entertained. They were conveyed to the Palace in ninety-two railway trains from 56 railway stations.

King George and Queen Mary attended the function and got a tumultuous reception.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

VARDON WINS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.
In the final tie for the Open Golf Championship, Harry Vardon beat A. Massy.

Other scores were—Taylor 305, Duncan 306.

Vardon and Massy played off their tie over 36 holes.

[Both the winner and the runner-up have held the championship before—Vardon in 1903 and Massy in 1907. Appended is the list of champions for the last ten years:—

J. H. Taylor.....1900
James Braid.....1901
Alec. Herd.....1902
Harry Vardon.....1903
J. White.....1904
James Braid.....1905
James Braid.....1906
A. Massy.....1907
James Braid.....1908
J. H. Taylor.....1909
James Braid.....1910

From 1800 to 1870 inclusive the championship emblem was a belt which Tom Morris, jun., won outright by successive wins from 1807 till 1870. Next year the championship remained in abeyance, when the present championship cup was offered for competition. Up till 1891, it was competed for at 36 holes, but since then the course was extended to 72 holes.]

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

MORE RIOTING AT HULL.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.

In connection with the seamen's strike there has been another outbreak of rioting at Hull.

Five hundred men from the London Police Force have been despatched to Hull to assist the local police in suppressing disorder.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE RING.

LANGFORD V. FITZGERALD.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.

Sam Langford, the coloured heavy-weight, knocked out Jack Fitzgerald in the fifth round.

[In certain sporting circles at home Sam Langford is regarded as being the only heavy-weight able to make anything of a show against Jack Johnson, the world's champion. It is half expected that a match will be arranged during Johnson's present visit to England and Paris.]

COUNTY CRICKET.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.

In their County Cricket fixture, Lancashire beat Worcestershire.

THE PROUDLOCK CASE.

DEATH SENTENCE.

COMMUTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Singapore, July 1, 11.10 a.m.

The death sentence passed upon Mrs. Proudlock has been commuted. She will remain in simple imprisonment pending the decision of the Selangor State Council.

[Our special wire on Thursday stated that Mrs. Proudlock, unable to bear the suspense, had resolved to withdraw the appeal for a re-trial and to throw herself upon the mercy of the Sultan.]

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMBINES IN AMERICA.

WIRE TRUST INDICTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 5.25 p.m.

It is reported from New York that the Federal Grand Jury has returned indictments against nine combines, comprising eighty-three persons, who are alleged to constitute a so-called Wire Trust.

Amongst the persons indicted are Mr. Pierpont Morgan's son-in-law, Mr. Eugene Satterlee, Mr. Frank Gould, and other notable financiers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AN AVIATOR'S GIFT.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 9.40 a.m.

Mr. Barber, the aviation expert, has offered to the Government four aeroplanes with a view to the encouragement of aviation in the Army and Navy.

CORONATION MESSAGES.

FROM THE COLONIES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 9.40 a.m.

The Colonial Office have received from the Colonies numberless messages of congratulation to their Majesties upon their Coronation.

The newspapers give prominence to the message from Viscount Gladstone, Governor General of South Africa, who in the most heartfelt manner expresses his appreciation of His Majesty's interest in the welfare of his subjects in South Africa, and his conviction that South Africa will become one of the strongest factors for the preservation of peace and the prosperity of the Empire.

GIFT OF A UNIVERSITY.

TO READING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 9.40 a.m.

Lady Wantage, Right Hon. G. W. Palmer, M.P., for Reading, and Mr. Alfred Palmer, Lord of the Manor of Wokefield, have gifted two hundred thousand pounds for the establishment of a University at Reading.

AVIATOR KILLED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 5 p.m.

Lieutenant Trochou, a Frenchman, while making his first essay in aviation at Chalon-sur-Marne, fell and was killed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

AND THE COLONIES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 9.40 a.m.

Right Hon. L. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding at the dinner of the Corona Club, at which there was an attendance of 350, including Sir Hamilton Gould-Adams, Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir Matthew Nathan, said he was glad that the Imperial Conference did not accept his offer to divide the administration of the Colonial Office. He rejoiced that in the self-governing Colonies there was now no complaint of interference by the Colonial Office which was formerly the sport of every detractor.

KING AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

CHILDREN'S TREAT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 8.35 p.m.

King George and Queen Mary, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Prince Albert and Prince George, in the afternoon motored from Buckingham Palace through cheering crowds to the Crystal Palace, where one hundred thousand school children were entertained.

The railway lines leading to the Crystal Palace were closed to the public and devoted to the transportation of the children.

There were over one hundred special trains. The weather was fine.

The children received their Majesties with indescribable enthusiasm, the ovation being perhaps the most memorable in the Coronation celebrations.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 10.10 p.m.

In the final for the Open Golf Championship A. Massy retired at the thirty-fifth hole, Harry Vardon being ten strokes ahead. Vardon received a great ovation at the conclusion of the game.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SHIPPING.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 8.35 p.m.

The German East African Shipping Line will inaugurate at the end of the present year a new fortnightly service round Africa, both by way of the Cape of Good Hope and of the Suez Canal.

Four new steamers are being built.

"SHAKESPEARE" BALL.

HUGE PROFITS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 10.10 p.m.

The net profits derived from 21st instant amount to ten thousand pounds, which will be devoted to the Shakespeare National Theatre Fund.

[The "Shakespeare" Ball was held at the Albert Hall and was attended by four thousand people, all in Tudor or Shakespearean costumes, recalling the costliness and splendour of the famous masques of the past. Royalties and foreign Envoys attended the Ball after the State Banquet.]

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

POLICE MOBBED AT HULL.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 2 p.m.

The conference at Hull arranged by the Board of Trade between shipowners and the seamen on strike proved abortive, the strikers rejecting the terms offered.

There was more rioting in the evening. With truncheons drawn the police charged a mob of two thousand stone-throwers and dispersed the crowd, after a number of policemen had been injured.

LONDON POLICE FOR HULL.

London, June 30, 5.25 p.m.

A draft of five hundred men from the London Police Force have been despatched to Hull to assist the local police.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NATIONALIST PARTY.

AND THE CORONATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 30, 5.25 p.m.

There has been published the report of the proceedings of a meeting of Nationalists convened to discuss the question of attending the Coronation. Mr. John Redmond urged that it would be of untold benefit to the Home Rule cause in England if the party officially participated in the ceremonies.

Discussion followed, some members speaking in favour of party attendance and others against.

Eventually, on a show of hands, 33 voted in favour of attending and 20 against.

Nevertheless, upon Mr. O'Connor (? John or T. P.) representing the danger of a serious cleavage of the party, Mr. Redmond decided in favour of non-attendance.

SLAUGHTER IN ARABIA.

2000 TURKS KILLED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 1, 12.15 a.m.

It is only now reported that early last month in Yemen (on the east of the Red Sea), Hodeidah rebels surprised a Turkish advance guard and killed over two thousand of the Sultan's troops.

PELAGIC SEALING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 1, 12.15 a.m.

It is reported from Washington that the United States Government have confirmed the conclusion of the international agreement with regard to the suspension of pelagic sealing in Northern Pacific waters.

TURKS AND ALBANIANS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 1, 12.15 a.m.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Porte has declared that the terms of surrender proposed by the Albanian insurgents are inadmissible.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINA'S BATTLESHIPS.

BUILT IN GERMANY.

[SHUNG PO SERVICE.]

Peking, June 30.

The Admiralty in Peking has telegraphed to the commander of the cruiser Haichi instructing him to proceed to Germany with his cruiser after his mission to bring back to China two new battleships recently constructed there.

MILITARY POSTS.

[SHUNG PO SERVICE.]

Peking, June 30.

Luk Wing Ting has been appointed General of Kwangsi, and General Lung Chai Kwong, the Commander of the Kwangsi troops stationed at Canton ever since the last revolt, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of 25 divisions of troops in the South of China with a Vice-Tartar General's title.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

REFUND OF CAPITAL.

[SHUNG PO SERVICE.]

Peking, June 30.

H. E. Chang Ming-chi, the Viceroy of Canton, has memorialized the Throne to fix a date for the refunding of the capital to the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

H. E. Tuan Fang, the Director-General of the Canton-Hankow and Sze-chuan-Hankow railways, has appointed Shun Ping Chung as his assistant. His Excellency arrived at Tientsin yesterday. He will pay a visit to Yuan Shih Kai en route to Hupoh.

The Ministry of Communications intends to appoint Jin Tin Yau as chief engineer of the Sze-chuan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways.

The Weather Forecast.



Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....15,000,000.
Starting 21,000,000 at 2 1/2%.....16,250,000
Silver.....15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. \$11,000,000
FIVE PERCENT.....\$11,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS
Hon. Mr. Henry Kowick - Chairman
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Hongkong - N. J. STABBS.

MANAGER
Shanghai - H. E. L. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS - LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per annum.

N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE - LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000

RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 21,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS... " 16,850,000

Head Office - YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. HANKOW.

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NEW YORK. ANTUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.

HONOLULU. MUKDEN.

BOMBAY. TIE-LING.

SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit: -

For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.

" 6 ".....3-1/2 " "

" 1 ".....2-1/2 " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: -

60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: -

36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates: -

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3 1/2 " "

For 3 " 3 " "

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th Feb. 1911. [19]

Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS - BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsientsin Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR, DR. DISCOUNT GEBEL-SCHAF.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

Location: - CAUSEWAY BAY.

Under a Specially Constructed MAT SHED.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

July 4th, 1911.

Doors Open at 8 P.M. Overture 9.15.

25 FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS 25

Including the latest and most expensive ANIMAL ACT

ever brought to the East.

THE LIONS! THE LIONS!

introduced by

G. URBAN,

Prince of Animal Trainers.

NEARLY EVERY ARTIST NEW TO HONGKONG.

Watch Hand-Bills for Further Announcements.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1911. [1286]

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

DEBUT OF

Mr. ARTHUR BALCOMBE,

THE ILLUSIONIST.

FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY.

THE EMINENT SOUBRETTES.

THE TWO COLLIERS.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1911. [1165]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.

A. J. Hing, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Nelli, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Insurance Companies Act, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$7,855,885.00

Assets.....\$4,150,550.00

Income for Year.....\$364,550.00

Insurance Fund.....\$216,810.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager.

H. W. TAYLOR, Esq., District Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines

Alexander Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

Advisory Board, Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Lawrence, Esq., Hongkong, 26th January, 1911.

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vaux Road Central.

Telephone No. 600.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

Intimations

COMMERCE



owes its growth to the steamship, the railroad and the REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The time and labor it saves, the volume of work it does, and the opportunities it affords, combine to place the Remington Typewriter in the front rank of business builders.

SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON, General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date MOTOR, RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes. If they do and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or repairs, come and see us at our new location in York Buildings between Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie

CLARK & CO. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS YORK BLDGS. CHATER RD. HONGKONG

33.

"FELUCCA."

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

MASPERO FRERES. LTD., CAIRO.

TRADE MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO., HONGKONG & CHINA.

981

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS CONFECTIONERS CATERERS RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1911. [497]

Intimations

JOED SUMMER CORDIALS, with Pure Filtered Soda Water direct from the Fountain.

ICE CREAMS

[All kinds of Bread. Samples free on application.]

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE,

18, Des Vaux Road Central (next Hongkong Hotel). [1121]

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLEN CO., LTD.

Autogenous Welding of Steel, Iron, Cast Iron Aluminium and Copper

REPAIR OF BOILERS & KEELS by the oxy-acetylen process.

If you want to save money and time, if you want to get an A number 1 job, TRY IT.

OFFICE: 71, PRAYA EAST. [1168]

CALDBECK'S

"LIQUEUR"

WHISKY.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR WHISKY.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAMATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery. Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Road. Tel. K82.

R. WOOD, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [198]

CTE. LOUENCOURT EXTRA DRY.

\$24.00 per case.

FRENCH STORE, 6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [7]

GRANITE & MARBLE

Monuments REPAIRS & CLEANING UNDERTAKES.

WREATHS [874]

Public Company

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of China, Limited, will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth day of July, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held the twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions: -

(1) That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thorne's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

(2) That the Liquidator be authorized to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Date: Twenty-sixth day of June, 1911. By order of the Board.

J. SCOTT HARBSTON, Chairman. [1285]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

What they Think

China Mail.

The Unrest in Kwantung

The danger of orders of this kind is that there will be, in the desire to secure rewards, an inclination to group together those who are really robbers, and nothing else, with those who are seriously interested in the welfare of their country and desire to see it advance. These latter, if they are suspected of cherishing even moderately liberal views, would doubtless be seized, and their doom soon sealed. There are numerous bands of brigands that should, in the interests of peace, be uprooted, and the sooner this is done the better for the country. On the other hand, if there is a careless and reckless arresting of all and sundry who are suspected of sympathizing, even slightly, with the reform party, then much harm will be done both to the people themselves, and, in the long run, to the welfare of the state as well. There is no doubt but that the situation is a very difficult one. It must be whilst the officials are determined to crush out every feeling of ambition which runs in any way counter to what they deem right and proper.

Daily Press.

Liberals and the Bench

There was great commotion recently in the dovecotes of the Radical Party at Home over the discovery that the Lord Chancellor, with whom rests the appointment of Justices of the Peace, had in appointing nine new Justices for the Isle of Ely selected men who happened to be Conservatives. It has long been a grievance in Radical circles that in the ranks of the "Great Unpaid," Conservatives largely preponderate, and while Lord Halsbury was on the woolsack it was not unusual to read in Radical journals that it was his policy to regard these appointments as rewards for distribution among men who had rendered good service to his (the Unionist) party in their respective districts. It was, of course, a gross slander, and now that they find that so distinguished a member of the Liberal Party as Lord Loreburn is also giving those appointments, in the majority of cases to men whose political faith is Conservative, they are amazed and have broken out into open revolt against such a distribution of patronage by a Liberal Chancellor. But Lord Loreburn, to his abiding credit, places the efficiency of the Bench above considerations of Party politics.

South China Morning Post.

Has Gambling Ceased?

If the evil is winked at or carried on to any extent surreptitiously, the situation is worse than before and the moral uplifting of the people, aimed at by the Viceroy and his advisers, is far from achievement. If, on the other hand, the people of Kwantung have quietly destroyed their gambling paraphernalia and shaken off the insidious habit, one of their most pronounced national weaknesses, we have had an illustration, more eloquent to the European mind than that of the abolition of opium, of self-denial and unwavering allegiance worthy of the admiration of the whole world—we have witnessed a magnificent triumph for the Viceroy and his people.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Although there is talk of peace and goodwill on every hand between the nations, publications like Mr. Tom Brasse's Naval Annual which has just been published, bring us to earth again, and reveal the long road there is to travel before we can attain our ideal.

Mr. Brasse's preface, while not alarmist, is in rather more sombre tones than the situation would seem to warrant. Year by year, he says, the predominant position of the British Navy becomes less marked. If we take all the navies of the world into consideration, that is so. But recent events have shown that so far as a large part of the world is concerned, the development of other navies can have no concern for us.

The United States.

Although the United States is rising to be a first-class naval power, that fact cannot cause us any alarm. Mr. Brasse refers to Austria as likely to become a factor in the situation. "That may be—in the future. At present she has two Dreadnoughts building as 'unofficial' ships. The first will not be ready till next year, and possibly not then; the second is not to be completed before 1913. So far, then, Austria does not seem likely to be a very considerable factor.

Russia.

It is quite certain that Russia will not be a menace to the maritime peace of the world for some time. Our relations with France are such that we can sleep quietly in our beds in spite of her navy so close to our shores. Italy and Japan are not the least likely to turn the guns of their Dreadnoughts upon our Neptunes or Invincibles.

Mr. Brasse calls attention to the fact that the resources of this country may become unequal to the burden of protecting the whole Empire, and he regards with satisfaction the fact that the Overseas Dominions show an increasing disposition to assist materially in naval defence.

Germany.

But, after all, it is to the statistics of the German Navy that readers of this annual will turn. How do we stand in regard to our neighbours on the other side of the North Sea? We can see at a glance what is the actual position to-day, for this is what immediately concerns us. We have had alarms enough in the past about what is going to happen in the future. We can sympathise with the man who said on his death-bed, "I have had a lot of trouble in my lifetime—most of which never happened." Let us see what the figures tell us about capital ships of the two nations that are actually launched and in commission, and ready to put to sea at a moment's notice. We will take the figures of the ships launched since 1906 of the Dreadnought type, and to these we may add the big cruisers of the Indomitable type, which are, to all intents and purposes, Dreadnoughts.

Great Britain.

Neptune	19,000
Collingwood	19,250
St. Vincent	19,250
Vanguard	19,250
Bellerophon	18,000
Temeraire	18,000
Superb	18,600
Dreadnought	17,900
Lord Nelson	16,500
Agamemnon	16,500
Indefatigable	18,750
Indomitable	17,250
Invincible	17,250

Germany.

Posen	18,200
Rhinoland	18,200
Nassau	18,200
Westfalen	18,200
Von der Tann	18,700

So that to-day our position as to capital ships is 14 to five. But what about building? We have already launched and approaching completion the Colossus, Hercules, Orion, Thunderer, Monarch, Lion, Conqueror, Princess Royal. Then we have on the stocks the King George V., Centurion, Ajax, Audacious, and Queen Mary. These ships will be superior to the earlier Dreadnoughts as the Dreadnoughts were to the King Edwards. And they will all be in commission before the end of 1913. So far, then, there does not seem any valid reason why we should not sleep soundly in our beds for some time longer.

INTERNATIONAL POLO PLAY.

English Rely on Long Hits and Passing Well Forward. Americans on Series of Passes in Both Directions.

It is interesting to note the respective styles, form, and mounts of the two teams in the international polo match. The mounts have been discussed to some length and the conclusion arrived at that the Americans, although not so well mounted as on the occasion of the last international match, have a slight advantage in the way of seasoned ponies over the visiting team. In play, the American team seems to rely more on making headway by a series of passes backwards and forwards on the ground on the lines of football and hockey, while the English team relies more on long hits, passing well forward, and keeping more to the centre of the ground. Before arguing for or against either of these principles, perhaps a few words on the theory of polo tactics might not be out of place.

Polo as played in India some fifty years ago, resembled the scientific one of this day only in that every one galloped hard, got somewhat excited, and occasionally lost their tempers. Some British officers saw the game, recognized the possibility of making something out of it, and then the game began to become popular. At that time the ponies used were chiefly Arabs and countrybreds, and practically confined to these two breeds, as the height, 13.3, was too small for English-bred ponies. However, every now and then ponies were imported from Australia which had a certain amount of good blood in them, but they were so few and far between that only those with long purses could buy them. Their chief advantage over the smaller ponies was their speed, and this resulted in the first efforts for combination, and games were played between two teams, one using the slower but handier Arabs and the other a fair sprinkling of fast Australians. Kipling describes such a match in his poem entitled "The Maltase Cat." It was generally admitted that the only way to defeat a team mounted on speedier ponies was to combine and pass across the ground—the system now used by the Meadow Brook team.

This, however, rapidly changed. The height of a polo pony was changed to 14.1. There was a boom in Australians, with a great increase in the pace of the game. With this the hindness did not diminish to any degree, since the Australian pony is thoroughly amenable. The game too, changed to one played up and down the centre of the ground with long passes.

The American team is undoubtedly strong at every position, but its chief strength is in its back, Milburn, who is a brilliant player and great hitter. The team plays remarkably in front of him; in fact it is just a little spoiled by his brilliant play, and if anything should happen to him to make him play off his game, it would make a great difference to the side. With Milburn playing well, the American team may retain the cup. On the other hand, the English strength is in their forward line, with a steady backing in Lloyd and Barratta. Edwards and Cheape can both be relied upon to get goals if they get half a chance, and it would not be surprising to see England win. At any rate, it is certain to be a good match, and one worth going a long way to see.

Meadow Brook played a special trial match against a picked team, composed of L. Stoddard, R. La Montagne, F. P. Keene, and R. S. Agassiz, yesterday at Westbury, and won by 15 goals to 2-1-2. The internationals were handicapped at 30, and their rivals at 31, and two goals were all the latter scored.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Exhibitions.

It has been urged that an exhibition in the photographic world is not wanted more than every third year or so, but, judging from the interest being taken in the two important exhibitions now in progress, this would be doubtful policy. There is no denying the advantages of such exhibitions. Of primary importance to the amateur, the collective display of new material and new apparatus cannot fail to prove instructive. Only on these occasions can one obtain the opportunity to inspect to one's heart's content the hundred and one different kinds and makes of cameras. Demonstrations of printing, developing, and other processes are given, and these are worthy of most careful attention, affording an insight into ways and means which are often most difficult to understand by the usual method of following only printed instructions. In this respect it is a noteworthy fact that manufacturers of 16-day are only too willing to give suggestions, advice, or help in assisting the amateur to obtain the best results.

Portraiture.

Of the pictures hung at these exhibitions there are always many instructive points to be gathered, such as pictorial qualities, expression of a sense of motion, and point of view, which, if carefully studied and committed to memory, will be certain to prove helpful some day when in doubt. Again, the more technical exhibits in the scientific branches, including pathology, bacteriology, and histology, being examples of clever reproductions of most difficult subjects, comprising records of research, are full of the deepest interest. Limitations of space allow little by way of comment on the photographs now being exhibited, but the remarks appearing in the technical papers are worthy of notice, particularly in cases where the various merits of individual pictures are discussed by writers competent to express an opinion. Finally, the work of professional photographers has a distinctive character which must prove instructive. In portraiture, the posing and conditions of lighting are the two factors in which the professional scores, and in the study of exhibits these points should be considered and receive careful attention.

Development.

The veriest tyro in photographic work must be aware that, before it is possible to obtain a picture from the plate exposed in the camera, it will be necessary for it to undergo a process from which actinic light is excluded. He will be a very unwise amateur who, after exposing a certain number of plates, proceeds to develop them, taking for his instructions the particulars usually found on the box originally containing the plates, or on the bottle which holds his ready-mixed developing solution. It must be impressed upon readers the real necessity of understanding the "why" of the various processes which enter into the production of a negative or a print, for, by a clear conception of what is happening, one is certainly more likely to be able to control the process.

The Action of Light.

During exposure in the camera, or by accidental exposure to daylight, a photographic plate receives a certain impression, or a change takes place in the whitish yellow material with which the glass support is coated. This change is invisible. If a plate after exposure, say, on a landscape, is removed from the dark slide and examined, it will present exactly the same appearance it had before the image of the scene had fallen upon it. In order to obtain a visible image—a negative—this invisible change caused by the action of light must be rendered apparent. In the exposed plate the silver bromide present in the film has been so altered that, under the influence of certain agents such as pyro, amidol, metal, etc., it is reduced to metallic silver of a black form. This reduction is termed development.

BORNEO COMMERCE.

The following are some of the points of interest in the minutes of Committee meeting, B.N.B. Chamber of Commerce, held recently:—

As to the matter of inadequate Quarantine Depot accommodation, the Government intimated their intention of providing Quarantine Depot accommodation for 200 people in all—at Bahalla; the buildings would be temporary and inexpensive, so that, in case of need, they could be burnt down. It was suggested that this Quarantine Camp should be fenced off with Barbed Wire, to make it a properly isolated Depot. It was understood that infected cases would be isolated in the present Small-pox Hospital at Bahalla, thus being kept absolutely separate and distinct.

Regarding the inadequate Coolie Depot accommodation in Sandakan, the Government recognized that the present Depot arrangements were very unsatisfactory, and proposed to erect a Government Depot just outside the present Customs House—to accommodate 200 Coolies; this proposal is subject to the site being found of suitable size.

Quarantine Regulations: The Government having agreed to the holding of an enquiry into the working of the Quarantine Laws of the territory, and the fixing of the remuneration Medical Officers are to receive, if any, the Committee agreed to appoint Dr. Conyngnam as Medical Expert, and Mr. Darby as Mercantile Representative.

Rubber Protection Proclamation: The Government having agreed to consider any representations the Chamber might wish to make regarding this Proclamation, the Secretary was instructed to suggest the alteration of Clause 4 to the following, viz:—

"On and after the commencement of this Proclamation it shall not be lawful for any person, firm or company, unless duly licensed in that behalf, to export from this State or to transmit within the State for the purpose of export from this State any cultivated rubber whatsoever, as business."

The Secretary was to further suggest the raising of the License Fee to \$25 per annum.

Alteration to Labour Proclamation Re Estate Shops: An alteration in the Labour Proclamation to prevent Managers, Assistants or Overseers profiting from Estate Kedais wherever situated having been submitted to the Chamber, the Secretary was instructed to reply that the committee had no alteration to suggest—providing the Notification would not affect very small Estates or cases where small gangs of Coolies were working—where the Coolies could not procure their food and necessities from any shop, and the Management were compelled to make provision for their employees.

SHOCK TO "OLD LADY."

The Old Lady of Threadneedle-street experienced a grievous shock to her nerves last week when a number of boys presumed to tell her that the power of the purse is not quite everything under modern conditions. The boys, numbering between 20 and 30, and of ages ranging from 11 to 16, are employed in the postal order printing department of the Bank of England. For some time there has been discontent in the ranks of these boys, and at last they brought the blush of shame to the Old Lady's virtuous cheek by actually perpetrating the vulgar act of going out on strike; just for all the world as though the Bank of England were a common coal mine, instead of gold mine. Worse still, this lapse from the rigid etiquette of the old Lady's establishment was due to a beggarly 3d. It had been the custom to pay the boys 3d. a day for overtime. But the venerable dame feared that in these hard times that 3d. "overtime" might lead to anything. What if she had to put up the shutters! So the boys went out on strike. It was, indeed, a fierce battle while it lasted. The boys were out for an hour and a half! Then there was "a conference" and a compromise, and the boys went back to their honourable duties. But that hour and a half of crisis had delayed the printing of £100,000 worth of postal orders.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 8 insertions or \$2 for one week.

TO LET.—ONE ROOM suitable for Office use on Second Floor, Princess Building. Apply to Wm. Meyerink & Co. 11282

HOUSE TO LET in Knitsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. 11104

A SHORT SERMON.

"A Cup of Cold Water Only."

And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward.—Matthew, x. 41-42.

Among the countless millions who have heard or read these words and who love them as constituting one of the sweetest and finest sayings that fell from the lips of Jesus Nazareth, few, perhaps, have ever stopped to think of one phase of their vast significance.

The "cup of cold water" has been set forth in song, story and sermon as indicative of the Master's deep love for the little ones. It has been held up as an example of the true magnitude of deeds which, of themselves, are of small moment. It has been used over and over as typifying the universality of opportunity for doing good, for where the being so poor as to be bereft of the power to give a drink of water to a child!

Yet seldom is this cup of cold water regarded as a key to what- ever of joy or worth is to follow this life. Seldom is it spoken of as the medium of a virtue which will counterbalance many faults. That is just what Jesus says it is, however.

Whoever does this "Shall in no wise lose his reward."

Which is to say, and plainly, that the spirit which prompts one to do for a little child will make amends for many of the lacks, faults and defects which dwell in each human being in some degree.

Who is kind to the children will not be forgotten by God, and, unless we discard or disbelieve the Master's words, God's remembrance of such kindness will long outlast His remembrance of misdeeds in other directions.

Now come the days when little children must need our cups of cold water,—actually as well as figuratively. In the city, and especially in the crowded districts where dwell the poorer classes, summer is the children's season of suffering.

To the average man or woman whose heart is in the vicinity of the right place, the known needs of such little ones are sufficient to call forth prompt and willing help. To this average being the mere fact of helping a helpless child is payment enough for whatever time, effort or expense may be given, and that one is to be pitied who does not find full recompense in the child's response to the kindness thus given.

But if there be among us some who do not yet know what large and instant payment is made to those who give "cups of cold water" to "one of these little ones"; some who have not yet got so far away from self as to sense the joys and benefits of doing for others, let these read and ponder the words of Jesus.

For such self-bound persons, as a rule, are much concerned over their future estates, and, surely, kindness to children is a cheap way in which to guarantee to self some sort of reward on beyond!

But this is the lowest basis for our consideration. Towering above it and shining with a clear light is the blessed knowledge that He who gave His life for all men showed to us the divine worth and power of the little ones, and thus impressed upon us the necessity for giving them the kindly care they should have at all times, especially when their need is greatest.

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE, via DAIREN. SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamship Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues.	Fri.
\$40	" (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	6.00 a.m.	"	"	"
Y14.95	Mukden (").....Ar.	1.50 p.m.	"	"	"
Y11.50	Changchun (").....Lv.	2.00 "	"	"	"
R 9.60	Harbin (").....Ar.	8.30 "	"	"	"
	" (Russian Train).....Lv.	9.30 "	"	"	"
	" (").....Ar.	9.10 a.m.	Mon. Thurs.	Sat. State Ex-press for Moscow	Sat. State Ex-press for St. Petersburg

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Changchun (").....Ar.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues.	Fri.
R 9.60	Changchun (").....Lv.	8.25 p.m.	"	"	"
Y11.50	Mukden (").....Ar.	10.30 "	"	"	"
Y14.95	Dairen (").....Lv.	6.10 a.m.	Tues. Thurs.	Sat.	"
Y40.00	Shanghai (").....Ar.	5.25 "	"	"	"
	" (Steamer).....Lv.	1.30 p.m.	"	"	"
	" (").....Ar.	Noon	Wed. Fri.	"	Sun. Tues.

Connecting at Harbin with

Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN SERVICE.

Express Extra Fare.....Y3.00 Sleeping Car Supplement.....Y5.00

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's railway and steam tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. 1. & Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Cutput 8,500 tons per day.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chifu, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. 1. & Lieber's

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911.

JUST ARRIVED

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1910.

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 By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911.

THE NAVAL PRIZE BILL.

As was announced by Renter yesterday, the Naval Prize Bill is again before Parliament. Upon its acceptance or defeat depends the ratification of the Declaration of London in its present form. It was only to be expected that the Liberal Government would, when the debate recommenced, take full advantage of the somewhat unlooked-for support accorded them by the Colonial Conference in expressing themselves generally in favour of the Declaration. And so they did. They made the most of it. They clutched at it as a drowning man clutches at a straw. Mr. McKinnon Wood, the Foreign Under-Secretary, was hardly able apparently to repress his jubilation over the result. As a matter of fact, so far as we have been able to gather from the somewhat meagre wires with which Renter has favoured us regarding this particular vote, there appears to be some dubiety concerning its solidity. It is hinted that the Australians refrained from voting, and, to judge from Mr. McKinnon Wood's own words, General Louis Botha could not have expressed unqualified approval of the Declaration. For he is singled out by the Under-Secretary for remark, as having "spoken from the South African point of view." To get to the bottom of all the circumstantial surroundings of this vote of the Conference, we shall have to await the coming of the mail papers. But in the meantime, it is truly remarkable in face of all the antagonistic petitions which have been levelled against the Declaration from all parts of the Empire, that the Government should insist upon making this great question a matter of Party politics. For that is seemingly what they are bent upon doing. It is not a Party question. So vital is it to the safety of our Empire in time of war, that it soars far above the dingy levels of every-day parliamentary polemics. Not long ago a solid phalanx of nearly one hundred Admirals entered their protest against the declaration. Chambers of Commerce at home and abroad have denounced the proposed agreement with no uncertain voice. Then, nothing could have been more conclusive than the verdict given by the great meeting held in London a few days ago, when the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Balfour, was carried by acclamation: "Resolved that this meeting, representing the mercantile and shipping interests of the country, considers the Declaration of London to be highly prejudicial to our commercial interests and gravely threatens Great Britain's food supply." A telegraphic summary of Mr. Balfour's criticisms on that occasion has already appeared in our columns. Hongkong, like other Colonies, has lent her weight of protest against the ratification of the agreement. At the annual meeting of our local General Chamber of Commerce in March, the Chairman, Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett, denounced the Declaration in its present form. His words echoed the considered opinions of all the commercial and shipping interests in our midst, and met with utter approbation. The formal conclusions then adopted were: "That the Declaration of London should not be ratified in its present form or be made effective by the passing of the Naval Prize Bill now before Parliament. That the effect of the Declaration is to alter the Law of Nations as hitherto maintained in a manner entirely unprecedented and to expose to capture or deliberate destruction food supplies borne to any part of Great Britain in neutral vessels. That the absence of any provision in the Declaration for preventing the conversion of merchant vessels into commerce destroyers on the high-seas constitutes a valid reason for praying His Majesty's Government to decline to ratify the Declaration or to proceed with the Naval Prize Bill. That the admission of the principle of destruction of neutral prizes would be in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests of this country." These resolutions were forwarded through H.E. the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and no doubt were promptly docketed and put away as undesirable matter by a Government which seems bent upon carrying out a foolhardy policy directly in the face of admonitory petitions from representative bodies in all parts of the Empire. On the whole we venture to agree with that astute lawyer, Sir Robert Finlay, in his remark in the House of Commons, as reported on Thursday, that in spite of the fact that the Declaration of London as it stands has the support of America and Japan, its ratification in its present form would be for us a national calamity.

DAY BY DAY.

"Any character is only as strong as its weakest link."

Two cases of plague were notified during the 24 hours ended at noon to-day.

Mr. Michael Brown has been appointed second assistant Registrar General.

The many friends of Mr. W. Stanley Allen, for many years the local representative of the Sperry Flour Co. in Hongkong, will be pleased to learn that he is now resident in the thriving City of Seattle, and is serving the Fisher Flouring Mills in the capacity of assistant manager.

Proudlock Case.

A special telegram to the "Perak Pioneer" says it is understood that the Secretary of State has replied to the telegram from the Selangor ladies regarding the Proudlock case, stating that the King cannot interfere.

Liquors Ordinance.

It is notified in the "Gazette" that His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 9 of 1911, entitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Intoxicating Liquors.

For Bathing Parties.

The train which leaves Kowloon at 3 p.m. now stops on the outward journey at Lok Lo Ha, about one mile North of Shatin Station, to allow bathers to alight and pick them up on the return journey from Lok Lo Ha at 5 p.m.

Leave of Absence.

Privilege leave, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Lieut. L. Spencer, 8th Rajputs, from 6th July to 3rd September. Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Lieut. N. J. Williams, A.S.C., from 4th July to 25th August.

Second Assistant D.P.W.

His Excellency the Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Mr. Hugh Pollock Tooker to be second assistant Director of Public Works, with effect from the 12th April, vice Mr. James Fettes Boulton, retired.

Health of the Port.

Sanitary measures are enforced against Hongkong in Netherlands India and the Philippine Islands. In Hongkong quarantine restrictions are enforced against arrivals from Bangkok, declared to be infected with cholera, and Pakhoi, declared infected with plague.

A Curious Case.

This morning a coolie carrying bricks was taken to hospital, suffering from a badly cut and bruised face from which considerable blood had escaped leaving a pool upon the road. No one seemed to know anything about the case, which was mysterious. An ambulance was very promptly secured from the old Post Office and the man carefully placed therein by a Sikh policeman and conveyed to the hospital.

Typhoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 4.25 p.m. yesterday:—"Manila, June 30th, 4 p.m.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon, moving W.N.W. or N.W." The telegram quoted below was received at 9.30 a.m. to-day:—"Manila, July 1, 8.40 a.m.—Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant. Moving W. or W.N.W."

The Late Lock Hing.

We regret to announce the death of Shiu Lock Hing, a well-known, old and respected resident of the Colony, who died on the 24th of June. Lock Hing was 80 years of age, and leaves a son and grandson to mourn his death which was doubtless due to the infirmities of age. Our "Home" readers, to most of whom he was well-known and by whom he was much respected, will regret to learn of his demise. For many years—always it seems—he carried on business here as a dealer in Chinese and Japanese curios, which in the old days must have been exceedingly profitable, as his estate is reported to be at least \$1,000,000 in value.

SUPREME COURT.

A Question of Notice.

This morning at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Shing Yuen firm sued the Chin Kee firm for the sum of \$345.20 damages for breach of contract for the sale of 2,000 bags of Lam Tai mark flour.

Mr. D'Almada appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff was that they sold a cargo of two thousand bags of flour to the defendants which were to arrive by ship and to be delivered during the 10th moon of last year. As a matter of fact the steamer did not arrive in port till Dec. 1st, 1910, or the last day of the 10th moon, at six p.m. Plaintiffs immediately gave the usual notice at 9.30 p.m. that day but defendants said they did not receive the notice till December 2nd, when they wrote repudiating the contract. Plaintiff had to sell the goods by contract to another person.

Concluding his opening, Mr. D'Almada said that one of the reasons why the contract was repudiated was because the price of flour went down.

Mr. Kong Sing:—"That is a matter for comment."

Mr. Kong Sing for the defendant said that he would prove that the notice was not delivered till the 1st day of the eleventh moon and he would call the man who brought it and took back the defendants' reply.

Judgment was reserved.

THE "STANLEY" DAMAGED.

Run Into by Launch "Tow."

Lying on one of the slips at the Tankoo Docks in Quarry Bay is the Governor's yacht "Stanley." Our inquiries for the reason of the steamer-tender being cradled in the docks have elicited the information that she is there for the purpose of undergoing certain repairs. Late on Thursday evening last whilst the "Stanley" was at her buoy off the Harbour Office westward she was run into, according to report, by a launch belonging to the Sugar Refining Co. The force of the impact caused the stern post of the "Stanley" to be twisted; she sustained besides some minor damage at the bows. In order to make good the damage she is now in the hands of the repairing yard staff at Quarry Bay.

DECOMPOSED BODY FOUND.

A report has just been made to the Police that the body of a Chinese male, apparently about 50 years of age, has been found in a house called Antrim in Chatham Road, Kowloon. Everything points to murder. The body was gugged and bound. The murder must have been committed some days ago because the body is highly decomposed.

CANTON RECRUITS.

Protective Force.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, June 30. In view of the anarchism prevailing in Kwangtung and of the foreign aggression on China the Board of Army has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy, requesting His Excellency to hurry on the forming of the Canton recruits into a division for the protection of Kwangtung against internal trouble and external invasion, and inquiring as to whether the training of the Canton recruits is progressing rapidly, as the Army Board intends to dispatch an official down to inspect the strength of the recruits.

POLICE COURT.

TO DAY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood.

A Chinaman was fined five dollars or in default seven days' imprisonment for having in his possession a case and a half of prepared opium. When the decision was given, he refused to leave the dock, clinging to the rails. A struggle ensued, and eventually he was conducted to the cells.

KWONGTUNG FISHING.

A Grievance.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, June 30.

Kwongtung, being a maritime province, owes to a great extent its prosperity to fishery, and there are many persons engaged in this occupation. Recently the Chinese fishers have been much retarded in pursuing their vocation. Many of them have been severely fined for fishing in foreign territorial waters by the Governments concerned, while, as a matter of fact, the innocent fishermen never got out of the Chinese zone, and generally fish not far from Chinese land.

This grievance of the fishermen has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has wired now to the Canton Viceroy requesting His Excellency to send a deputy to make an inquiry into the matter and to delimit the zones of Chinese territorial waters from those of the international waters, by placing floating water marks on Chinese territorial waters. His Excellency is further requested to wire to the various customs authorities asking them to give permanent protection to the fishing fraternity.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN SINGAPORE.

One of the great epochs in the history of the British Empire, the Coronation of His Majesty King George V., and his consort Queen Mary, took place on the 22nd ultimo, with unsurpassed magnificence, and Singapore, in common with all the vast dominions scattered throughout the world who own the sway of British rule, re-echoed the feelings of thankfulness held by all loyal British subjects in the consummation of so great a ceremony. Yesterday was a day of rejoicing and the peoples of this far flung outpost of Empire, peoples as widely differing in colour and creed as the night from the day, rose to the occasion splendidly and all joined in paying homage to the King who has been crowned monarch of the mighty continents over which the flag of Britain flies.

The whole of the arrangements were so carefully planned that the various meetings and festivities dovetailed into each other in the most perfect manner. The weather too, was of the best and the huge crowds which were drawn together at different periods of the day were most orderly, and the policing of the streets was so well arranged that at no time was there any disorganisation of traffic or inconvenience caused to pedestrians.

HOW TO HANG PUNKAH.

By request we reprint a hint on this topic that appeared in our columns last summer. It is usual to think out a punkah-hanging job from the fan to the coolie who pulls it, but the right way is to begin at the coolie and work up to the suspending hooks. Twenty-four pulls per minute are as much as a man can keep up constantly, and for this speed the punkah must be specially designed if it is meant to work comfortably. Twenty-four pulls of 30 inches will give a working speed at the punkah bar of 120 feet per minute or 2 feet per second. To obtain this rate of working, the punkah suspending ropes must be of a certain length, and no other; this length is 50 inches; and if any other length be used the rate of pulling will alter. If it is forced the curtain will begin to flap. If a movement of 2 feet per second is desired with a longer suspending cord, then the length of pull must be increased to compensate the reduced number of swings. Punkahs hung over a table have their lower edge about 5 ft. 6 ins. from the floor and, allowing 2 feet for the curtain and bar and 50 inches for the ropes, the hooks should be 11 ft. 8 ins. from the floor in order to ensure the best conditions for the punkah and for the coolie. Ceilings are often much higher than this. The only remedy in this case is to lower the point of suspension by fixing a light rod to the suspending ropes 50 inches above the swing bar. This rod is next anchored by a fine wire to the opposite walls, so that the rod becomes the point of suspension.—"National Review."

STORY OF A TIGER.

Hunting Expedition at Lantau.

Member Interviewed.

The story of the tiger which is doing such damage to cattle, and to which we have recently called attention, is becoming generally accepted.

This morning our representative interviewed a member of the shooting party which went out yesterday to kill the tiger. Answering the sceptical question, "Have you shot the tiger?" our informant assured us that the destroyer of the cattle was a tiger.

"There is no doubt about it," he continued. "There are evidences on every hand. Some of the cattle show distinctly the marks of claws and of teeth. The natives will not believe anything else, and we saw yesterday traces of the striped gentleman." Still unconvinced, we inquired how the animal managed to get on the island.

"Swimming alone would account for that," continued the member of the party, "and you must admit it is feasible for an animal of the strength of a tiger to swim the short distances."

He would not accept the theory that wild dogs were responsible.

"Wild dogs," he said, "could not inflict such injuries, which are terrible."

We were told the party numbered 80. The pertinent query followed: "Why didn't so many kill the tiger?" The answer was that the sun was powerful so that it was impossible to go on. The rugged nature of Lantau was also against them. Some of the men made the mistake of wearing only straw hats. No wonder one was touched by the sun.

"We shall have him yet," the gentleman concluded, "and we shall not forget to let all see that our theory is right."

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Motive: Robbery.

Robberies of all kinds are prevalent in the Colony, and the latest addition is one of alleged attempted murder, with intent to rob. A Chinese woman named Wong Sam, residing at 8 Wu Ha-st., Kowloon, reports to the Police that about 7.45 last evening her son-in-law, who resided with her, without any warning attacked her.

She fought with him, but he stabbed her in the throat with a large knife. After he had exhausted her he searched her. Finding strength enough she screamed and a neighbour came in and assisted her in her struggle against her son-in-law. The latter finding himself in danger ran away and has not since been seen.

The woman has missed 40 dollars which she believes to have been stolen by her son-in-law. The wound is not serious, but she is receiving treatment in the Government Civil Hospital.

YAUMATI FERRY COLLISION.

To-Day's Proceedings.

The hearing of evidence in the Yaumati Ferry case in which Chan Loi, coxswain of the ferry launch Wai Hung, is charged with manslaughter, was resumed at the Police Court this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

Yesterday Mr. Hazeland decided the case was one for a jury and evidence only was taken.

Mr. Reider Harris prosecuted and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended.

Mr. Jeffrey, P.W.D. architect, gave evidence to prove the plan of Yaumati and adjoining waters which had been put in the case.

Cheung Ngan, coxswain of the sunken ferry, entered the witness box again this morning and was questioned by Mr. Brutton.

Evidence was in accordance with his story of yesterday.

Other evidence, purely formal, was heard and the case was again adjourned.

A DISGRACE.

As pedestrians passed the Tramway's Terminus in Garden Road between 8 and 8.30 yesterday morning they were greeted by a stench which made them halt and cast their eyes about or follow the dictates of their noses, till they discovered the cause of the vile smell to be a heap of garbage which is daily spread about the road and there sorted by those whose duty it is to gather the same. It is finally loaded upon a garbage cart in which it is hauled away to be again pawed over by the coolies in the hope of discovering some tit bit of too great a value to be entirely lost. This practice we referred to at some length in these columns several months ago, hoping that reference "there" would have some little effect. We regret that our efforts were so feeble and unavailing. This practice is a bad one and should not be allowed to continue. It should be borne in mind that it is an excellent method of spreading disease. The Military Prison is separated from the sorting point, by a wall only, the Volunteer headquarters are immediately opposite, the residence of the Chief Manager and that of the Sub-Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are across the road, whilst all the passengers to and from the Peak pass this sorting spot, those pedestrians who use the pathway from Kennedy Road and the German Club (the short cut to Garden Road) pass over this spot.

Is the Sanitary Department not aware of this practice?

Are they moved by a spirit of economy?

Are they indifferent?

Though they tolerate the practice they surely do not endorse or sanction it.

THE LUKONG.

The phlegmatic disposition of the Chinese is worthy of emulation by many of us who claim allegiance to nations called Western. We can but admire the calm, placid manner of the Chinese race, but in matters which concern them as police, they in turn should, if they would shine as guardians of the peace, emulate the habits of their superiors and betters in things appertaining to police service. We heard yesterday morning a policeman's whistle vociferously blown many times in rapid succession, which meant there was no response, though there was loitering on the opposite side of the street a Chinese policeman, No. 176, who paid not the slightest attention to the summons. An Indian constable, No. 524, finally arrived on the scene and took in charge the small Chinese boy who was being held by a larger Indian boy, the blower of the whistle, the Chinese boy crying lustily the while.

The Chinese lukong sauntered over and circled the crowd that had gathered, smiling now and again, faintly only, as he took but little interest in the proceedings. What the real trouble was we know not. The Indian took the small, terrified urchin off to the Station whilst the lukong, looking himself lazily with laconic mien, back to his beat on the opposite side of the street, to amuse himself as best he could. If we could only pump a little life into these fellows, the lukongs, what a blessing it would be for us and how grateful would be our worthy Captain Superintendent, to the individual who could suggest the drug and the inoculating instrument.

Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Tuesday, 25th July next for the reconstruction of the old Western Market.

The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria for to-morrow (Sunday) are, 11 a.m. preach and officiate at Holy Communion at St. John's Cathedral, and at 6.30 p.m. conduct service at the Peak Church.

Mr. E. Cornwell Lewis, the Postmaster General, notifies that on and after 1st July (to-day) money orders may be obtained payable in the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Morless, a Baitan Straits Pilot, who took the s.s. Kwong-sung, belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., down to Hongkong on Friday week, died on Monday, the 24th ult.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

TO FLY THE CHANNEL.

AVIATORS AT CALAIS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, July 1, 12.15 a.m.

The aviation flights across the English Channel have been postponed until Monday.

Meanwhile the aviators who are to take part are resting at Calais.

CORONATION MEDALS.

FOR VISITING TROOPS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, June 30, 5 p.m.

The Colonial and Indian troops attending the Coronation paraded at Buckingham Palace, where His Majesty presented the men with Coronation medals.

His Majesty, addressing the Colonial and Indian troops, expressed great pleasure at seeing present so many soldiers from all parts of the Empire. He hoped they had enjoyed their stay and wished them a safe return to their homes.

General Codrington called for three cheers for the King, which were heartily given. The Colonial troops waved their hats, the Indian cavalry drew their sabres and the Guards waved their bearskins at the bayonet end.

Afterwards a number of officers were presented to their Majesties.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, June 30, 10.10 p.m.

The latest results in County Cricket are as follows:—

Lancashire won by an innings and 66 runs.

Leeds won by an innings and 170 runs.

Yorkshire won by an innings and 27 runs.

REVENUE RETURNS.

BIG DECREASE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, July 1, 7.20 a.m.

The revenue for the United Kingdom for the past quarter amounted to £38,808,673, showing a decrease of £18,571,504 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910.

This difference is mainly due to the inflation of revenue in the 1910 quarter by the collection of belated taxes.

Excise revenue shows an increase of £1,160,000.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

AGAINST MR. BOTTOMLEY.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, June 30, 11.30 p.m.

Damages to the amount of fifty thousand pounds sterling have been awarded against Mr. Horatio W. Bottomley, M.P., in the claim of Eleanor Curtis as executrix for her father, the late Mr. Robert Master, ex-civil servant, Madras. The plaintiff alleged that Mr. Bottomley obtained 57,835 pounds sterling by misrepresentation in the sale of certain shares.

The Chief Justice granted a stay of execution, pending appeal, on Mr. Bottomley saying that the whole sum as well as the costs would be paid into court within a week.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT
MADRID.

SIXTY PERSONS INJURED.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, July 1, 7.20 a.m.

At Madrid on Thursday whilst a procession of fifty thousand priests and laymen was marching to the Royal Palace in connection with the Eucharistic Congress, a rough bomb exploded in the Calle Mayor (one of the principal streets of the city).

A wild panic ensued and some sixty persons were injured, mostly by the crush.

The procession re-formed and proceeded to the Palace where it was received by the King and Queen.

The censorship concealed the facts for twenty-four hours.

PANIC IN CANTON.

A False Alarm.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, June 30.

About 2 p.m. yesterday what turned out to be a small accident startled all the people in the city, and instantly almost all the city gates were closed. The people were panic-stricken and jumped to the conclusion that something untoward had happened.

It appears that when Brigadier-General Wong arrived at the Apprehending and Arresting Department, one of his bodyguards intended to unload his revolver. One of his comrades offered to do the work for him and while in the act of taking out the cartridges, he accidentally pulled the trigger and a shot went off. The people in the vicinity mistook it for the explosion of a bomb and at once closed their doors.

The news reached the ears of the Viceroy and a message was sent to the Apprehending and Arresting Department to have the soldier responsible arrested and punished. Simultaneously, a tailor's shop which had suspended payment was bombarded by a large number of male and female creditors. They created a commotion outside and the police had to intervene. The reinforcement of the police to disperse the crowd was mistaken by the bannermen soldiers for a rising and they at once closed all the gates. This caused a confusion among the people. As soon as the true cause of the confusion was ascertained, the city became quiet again.

TOWARDS NEW
ENTENTE.

Particulars have just been published of the lines upon which effect will be given to the British-German Foundation established as a memorial to King Edward by Sir Ernest Cassel, who set aside £200,000 for the scheme. The English section, which has the patronage of the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra, will be known under the name of "King Edward VII. British-German Foundation (United Kingdom)"; the German section, which has the patronage of the German Emperor and Empress, will be called "Konig Edward VII. Britisch-Deutsche Stiftung (Deutsche Abtheilung)." The British section is intended to assist German residents in Great Britain, and the German section to assist British subjects residing in Germany. For each section the income from a capital sum of upwards of £100,000 is available. The objects of the English section are:—

1. To aid persons of German nationality in the United Kingdom who may be in poverty, distress, or in need of any kind of assistance.
 2. To support already existing charitable institutions which have similar objects in view.
 3. As funds may permit, to enable persons of German nationality to attend educational establishments in the United Kingdom.
- Applications for assistance should be made, in writing, to the hon. secretary, Sir Francis Trippl, at the offices of the Foundation, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong:—Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.); Matins (11 a.m.); Responses: Ferial, Venite: Goss, Psalms: Oakley, Tallis, Oakley, Stainer, To Deme: Gadsby in E flat, Jubilate: Hayes, Anthem: "Holy, Holy, Holy."—Stanford. Holy Communion 11.45 a.m.; Kyrie: Somerville in F minor, Hymns: 208 and 314, Preacher: The Bishop of Victoria, N.B.—Psalm 9, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 20 in unison. N.B.—Psalm 10, verses 1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 14, 20 in unison. N.B.—Psalm 11 verses 1, 7 and G.P. Evensong (5.45 p.m.); Responses: Ferial, Psalms: Turle, Flintoff, Magnificat: Goss 7th evening, Nunc Dimittis: Haverling 7th evening, Hymns: 291, 281 and 24. N.B.—Psalm 12 verses 1, 2, 9 in unison, N.B.—Psalm 13 verses 5, 6 in unison, N.B.—Psalm 14 verses 1, 2, 7 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Nathan Rd., Kowloon. 3rd Sunday after Trinity, 2nd July, 1911. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and also at noon. Morning Services at 11 a.m. Sunday School at the Vicarage at 10 a.m. Evening Service at 6 p.m.

Army Services.

Divine Service will be conducted on Sunday next as follows:—Church of England: The Cathedral, Holy Communion 8.15 a.m.; Detention Barracks, 8.30 a.m.; Stoncutters, Barracks, under orders; Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 6 p.m.; Lyemun, Barracks, under orders; St. Andrew's Church, 11 a.m.; Mount Austin, Barracks, 10.45 a.m.; Sanitarium, Barracks, under orders. Baptist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian: Union Church, 11 a.m.; Wesleyan: Wesleyan Church, 10.5 a.m.; Mount Austin, 9.5 a.m. Roman Catholic: St. Joseph's Church, 10 a.m.; Rosary Church, 9 a.m.

CHINESE PROPERTY.

There has been of late considerable activity in the property market and many houses have changed hands. Houses on the Causeway Road have been purchased as homes for the well-to-do Chinese. Many of them will be occupied by the families of residents of Canton. The latest lot to change ownership is the well known corner in Causeway Road "Duart," for many years the house of the Consul for Portugal, Mr. Romano, and now occupied by his nephew. This flat is said to have been purchased by the compradors for Messrs. Reiss & Co., the price named being \$65,000.

A STRANGE SUPERSTITION.

The toll of children in China who die at an early age must be appallingly great. In one small village in South Taichow, two tragic deaths have occurred within one week alone. Owing to the recent heavy rains, the canals are exceptionally high, and this accounts for the fact that two boys aged twelve and ten respectively have met with death by accidental drowning. The first lad was out grazing a cow when he slipped and fell into the canal. His mother was brought to the spot where some labourers had drawn him out of the water, as the Chinese do not permit those who meet death by drowning to be carried inside their doors. They say in "these parts" that persons who are drowned are called into the water to be embraced by a certain "kwo," i.e. a spirit in the form of a huge tiger-like creature. Moreover, they affirm that whenever anyone is drowned in a certain canal or river during the fifth month, his spirit assuming this particular guise, will never rest till it has entered another human body within ten days. Strangely enough the accident to the second lad—the only son of his mother—happened within the prescribed limit of time. His parents were both absent—the mother at a local market and the step father seeking for work at a distance—when the boy, in company with another, began playing in an empty boat moored to a bridge. The result was that "one was taken and the other left" in a very literal sense. A strong rush of water carried the lad a considerable distance, and when some neighbours, with their usual absence of haste, succeeded in rescuing him, it was too late. Indeed, the Chinese would look upon recovery as a blow to their firmly-rooted beliefs, and would probably resent it accordingly. They stoutly declare that the "kwo" has never been known to relinquish his grip till death occurs. According to Chinese custom the body was laid by the side of the canal, exactly in the position in which it was drawn out of the water, the feet being immersed. The burial took place a few hours later, owing to the fact that the corpse might not be touched in any way.

It is incredible that one such accident in so small a village should not prove a warning to both parents and children, but they are fatalistic to the extreme, and it seems that nothing will change the careless irresponsibility of the uneducated native mind.

CHINA'S NAVY.

Canton Naval College.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT

Canton, June 30.

The Admiralty, considering that China's lack of naval experts considerably handicaps her in the reorganization of her navy, has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy, that although it is something like a decade since the Naval College was established in Canton, the institution has, so far, failed in attaining the success which has, for long, been anticipated, in turning out students capable of handling China's Navy.

The Admiralty asks the Canton Viceroy to effect general improvements in the management of the Naval Academy, and at the same time, advises His Excellency to see his way to foster the shipping trade in the province, by way of checking the exodus of China's wealth into foreign countries. The Admiralty further signifies the great importance of the mercantile marine to the navy in time of war, when it can be utilized as transports and scouts.

Death of Mr. G. White.

We regret to record the death of Mr. George White, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, which occurred at his residence at the Dock yesterday. Mr. White had been with the Dock Company a great many years, being engaged as foreman mason, and diver. He was in his 49th year, and death was due, we understand, to heart trouble. The deceased leaves a widow and one son, with whom the greatest sympathy is felt. The funeral took place at 8.30 this morning, at the Colonial Cemetery.

ALIENS AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

In the House of Lords on May 31, Lord Muskerry called attention to the case of the steamer Coomassie, which was now, or was until quite recently, flying the British flag, and asked whether his Majesty's Government had received any report or reports from their representative at Hamburg relative to manning of this vessel on leaving there; whether it was true that she left in charge of a master and acting mate, both of whom were uncertificated, of Greek nationality, and ignorant of the English language, only one of the crew being of British nationality; further, whether any reports had been received from the British representative at Catania, Sicily, as to alleged scandalous proceedings which had been going on there on board this vessel. He asked for an assurance that when the Merchant Shipping Bill was brought forward the Government would insert a provision or accept an amendment to prevent such a state of things recurring. He moved:—"That, in the opinion of this House, legislation is urgently demanded which will ensure that ships flying the British flag when leaving ports other than in the United Kingdom shall at least be commanded and officered by men holding British certificates qualifying them to do so."

The Earl of Granard said that the steamship Coomassie formerly belonged to the Elder Dempster Company and was sold at the end of March to the Anglo-Ionian Company. The right of the latter company to own a British vessel was under the consideration of the Board of Customs, and if it were found that the company had no right to fly the British ensign the register would be closed. The Board had ordered an inquiry under Section 51 of the Merchant Shipping Act. After the sale of the ship a new master, who was a Greek, was appointed. The only person on the vessel who held a British certificate was the first engineer, and he also was a Greek. When the Coomassie left Hamburg her crew consisted of two Britons, six Finns, two Austrians, two Greeks, two Brazilians, one German, one Dane, one Chilean, one native of Fiji and one native of Aden. (Laughter.) At Catania seven members of the crew were discharged by mutual consent, and when the vessel sailed from that port there was no British subject on board. The information received from the consul of Catania was that the reports of breaches of discipline were in a great measure exaggerated. The President of the Board of Trade informed him that it was proposed to introduce the new Merchant Shipping Bill in the House of Commons, and probably it would not reach their Lordships' House until near the end of July. The adoption of the noble Lord's suggestion that all British ships trading abroad should be brought within the scope of the measure would penalize British trade abroad, and we should be cut out by some foreign rival.

The motion was withdrawn.

WEATHER REPORTS.

The Weather Reports issued each day by the Director of the Observatory, Mr. Figg, may now be studied by Peak residents so inclined. These reports are furnished to the Tramway Co., through the courtesy of Mr. Figg, and exhibited at the top as well as at the bottom station by the Superintendent of the Tramway. All that now remains to be done to make the arrangement complete is the erection of the flag poles on which to hoist the typhoon signals. The readiness with which the "Telegraph's" suggestions with reference to this matter have been adopted and carried out by Mr. Figg and Mr. Buyers, is praiseworthy and places them in the list of those who serve the public willingly.

YOU

CAN ALWAYS GET THE BEST QUALITY

LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN

FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB,

RABBITS, HARES

FROM

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED,

BUTCHER'S DEPARTMENT.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

To-day's
AdvertisementsBIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.
Flower Street.FIRST FAVOURITE WITH ALL
PLAYGOERS.9.15 p.m. Every Evening. 9.15 p.m.
BRILLIANT MOVING
PICTURESMiss VIOLET BONNETTA.
Miss MAY MAXWELL.
POPULAR ARTISTS.7.15 p.m. Pictures only. 7.15 p.m.
See Hand Bills.Lessee & Manager:
BOB STEPHENSON.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [1238]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ASSAYE"

will leave for SHANGHAI on

THURSDAY, the 6th July, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [4]

DON'T FORGET.

Friday, 28th June.

Victoria Cinematograph, 9.15

p.m.

Tuesday, 4th July.

American Independence Day.

Hippodrome Circus opens.

Saturday, 8th July.

Gymkhana Meeting 3.30 p.m.

Extraordinary General Meeting, Geo. Fenwick and Company,

Hongkong Hotel, at noon.

Saturday, 15th July.

National Bank of China, meeting

at St. George's Building,

12.30 p.m.

P. PULAR

"ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1039]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO
SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND
ENLARGING.
10, Queen's Road. [803]

MAN CHEONG.

10, WELINGTON STREET CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK.

Gentlemen and Ladies'
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth,
Canton Silk and Lace, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1911. 835

E. C. WILKS, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.
Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for
construction. Valuer and Assessor for
the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or
Launches.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

QUEEN ANNE

was reigning over England 200 years ago when Martell's

Brandy was first put on the Market.

Martell's Brandy is the most popular Brandy

on the Market now, and is used by Hospitals and Clubs in

preference to other Brands.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Contractors to the Naval, Military and Civil Hospitals.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong: "Empress of India" Satur., July 1. "Empress of Ireland" Fri., July 28. "Empress of Japan" Satur., July 22. "Alban Line" Fri., Aug. 18. "Empress of China" Satur., Aug. 12. "Empress of Britain" Fri., Sept. 8. "Empress of India" Satur., Sept. 2. "Alban Line" Fri., Sept. 29. "Monteagle" Tues., Sept. 12. "Empress of Ireland" Fri., Oct. 20. "Empress of Japan" Satur., Sept. 23. "Empress of Britain" Fri., Oct. 20.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,600 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port of New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43. Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On
SHANGHAI HANGSHING* Tuesday, 4th July, Noon.
TIENTSIN CHIPSING* Saturday, 8th July, Noon.
MANILA YUENSANG* Saturday, 8th July, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 21 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuddat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usanak, Jessellon & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 216. General Managers. Hongkong, 1st July, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
—	—	—	—

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucero" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tilapat	JAVA	1st half July	JAVA	1st half July
Tilapodas	JAVA	1st half July	JAVA	1st half July
Tilataroom	JAPAN	1st half July	JAVA	1st half July
Tilawong	JAVA	2nd half July	SHANGHAI	2nd half July
Tilamahi	JAVA	2nd half July	JAVA	2nd half July
Tilapanas	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAVA	2nd half July
Tilakini	JAPAN	1st half Aug.	SHANGHAI	1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 376

[974]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID... HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, Tons 7,000, SUNDAY, 9th July, at Daylight. MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai, Tons 7,000, WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE... KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000, SATURDAY, 18th July, from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KENLUING, SHANGHAI, MOI, KOB, YOKOYAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA... TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000, TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 p.m. AWA MARU, Capt. Irizawa, Tons 7,000, TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE... NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000, FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon. KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000, FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA... IYO MARU, Capt. R. Takaki, Tons 7,000, WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 5 p.m.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA... KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000, TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon.

SHANGHAI & KOBE... COLOMBO MARU, Capt. S. Hiler, Tons 5,000, WEDNESDAY, 5th August.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO... BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Teramata, Tons 5,000, TUESDAY, 11th July.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	1st July, 11 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	3rd July, Noon
SWATOW, AMOY & SHAI	"HOIHOW"	3rd July, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & HOLO	"TEAN"	5th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	6th July, 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	8th July, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & HOLO	"KAIFONG"	11th July, 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly, S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

† AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duly qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

‡ MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tan" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

§ SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chinkua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 38, Hongkong, 1st July, 1911.

[974]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE;

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via SHANGHAI and COLOMBO,

TO

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. Silecia 12th July	"Savonia" 8th July
"Ambria" 28th July	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
"Alesia" 9th Aug.	S.S. "Brasil" 9th July
"Senegambia" 25th Aug.	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
"Suevia" 6th Sept.	S.S. "Silvia" 21st July
	For Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Speria" 3rd Aug.
	For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Britannia" 7th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

[958]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 10th July, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 20th July, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911.

[14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
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For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118, Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

[1098]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN	20th June	Saturday, July 8.
EMPIRE	3rd July	" " July 22.
ST. ALBANS	28th July	" " Aug. 19.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

[96]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada

and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, July 21, Noon
Tenyo Maru	21,000	B. Bent	Friday, July 28, Noon
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, Aug. 18, Noon

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. ‡ Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 21st July, at Noon.

[988]

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In conjunction with NATIONAL RAILWAY of Mexico at MEXICO.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican Ports and Chilean Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Kiyo Maru	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon
Buyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 11, Noon

The Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICO, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Share Report

Messrs. E. S. Kudoor & Co. in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, June 30, state that business during the period under review has been on a fairly large scale, buyers generally prevailing, and the feeling in the market is more confident than has been the case for some time.

Rubber.—The quotation for Fine Hard Para comes through unchanged from last week at 4s. 1d. The share market is in consequence stagnant and although London is always ready to deal, buying quotations as a rule show considerable marking down.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been largely dealt in at \$885, and close in demand at the figure, the London quotation remaining unaltered at \$87 10/- National Banks (in liquidation) are \$80.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been dealt in to a small extent at \$800 to \$805 with further buyers at the latter rate. Cantons are enquired for at \$183 with no sellers. North China have changed hands at 15s. 16s, closing with further buyers.

Fire Insurances.—The demand for Hongkong Fires remains steady and transactions have been reported at the advanced rate of \$335. China Fires are wanted at \$119 after transactions.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been dealt in at \$30 1-2, at which more could probably be placed. Indos continue dull at \$65. China and Manila are wanted at \$10 1-2. Shells are quoted in London 10/- Old Star Ferries at \$25 and New at \$15 1-2 remain unaltered.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet at \$70 1-2 with no business passing and Luzons are dull at \$22.

Mining.—Raub continues neglected at \$2 and there is a small enquiry for Chinese Engineering and Minings at 13s. Tronoh Mines have again advanced, the London quotation being 68/3. In Shanghai Langkats during the week have ranged between 11s. 05 and 11s. 08, closing with buyers at 11s. 07.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves, after business at \$50, are in request. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are wanted from last week at \$55. Sales are reported from Shanghai in Shanghai Docks at 11s. 60 and Hongkew Wharves are on offer at the reduced rate of 11s. 82 1-2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are firmer, closing with buyers at \$95 after transactions at \$94 1-2 and \$95. Kowloon Lands remain in request at \$25 and West Points could probably be obtained at \$47 1-2. Hongkong Hotels have been the medium of a fair business at \$120 for the (Old) and \$75 for the (New).

Cotton Mills.—The activity in Hongkong Cottons has died down for the time being and the quotation is now nominally \$5.1-2.

Miscellaneous.—There is a small demand for Green Island Cements at \$3.20 and for Providents at \$7.15. Humphrey's Estates at \$6.1-2, Hongkong Ropes at \$18, Dairy Farms at \$21.1-2 and Electric at \$21.1-2 have been the medium of a small business. Hongkong Ices are on offer at \$1.80. China Borneos are in some request at \$9.1-4, and William Powells are wanted at \$3.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1s. 9.9-10d. on demand and the T.T. Rate on Shanghai is 74.3-4.

Foreign Trade of Germany.—The foreign trade of Germany in the first four months of the year amounts to 19,732,501 tons imports of a value of £155,900,000, as compared with 17,904,805 tons of a value of £155,309,000 in 1910, and to 18,372,685 tons exports of a value of £128,600,000 against 16,093,758 tons, value £121,000,000. The chief cause of the increase in exports is the larger export of coal, which has amounted to 8,387,020 tons, as compared with 7,112,641 tons in 1910.

World's Production of Tobacco.—The world's production of tobacco in 1909 is given as 1,861,414,948 pounds, in which the United States led with 940,357,000 pounds. The production of other countries was: Russia, 207,417,000; Hungary, 143,477,000; Japan, 81,327,000; Ottoman Empire, 76,555,000; Germany 62,104,000; France, 50,987,000 pounds.

THE NEW SHIPPING CONVENTIONS.

It is understood that these Conventions have already been laid before the Parliament of Great Britain, and that, in all probability, the existing British laws relating to collisions at sea—at any rate between ships of different nationalities—will—in a few important respects, shortly be materially altered. It is thought probable that shipowners, and the public generally, will be much interested in considering the main differences between such existing laws, and those which have been agreed upon by the parties to the new Convention. The several articles of "The Convention for the Unification of certain rules of law with respect to collisions" are therefore set out below, with notes added to each article which in any way materially alters the law.

Article 1. Where a collision occurs between seagoing vessels or between sea-going vessels and vessels of inland navigation, the compensation due for damages caused to the vessels, or to any things or persons on board thereof, shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions, in whatever waters the collision takes place.

Article 2. If the collision is accidental, if it is caused by force majeure, or if the cause of the collision is left in doubt, the damages are borne by those who have suffered them. This provision is applicable notwithstanding the fact that the vessels, or any one of them, may be at anchor (or otherwise made fast) at the time of the casualty.

It has been laid down that "when a vessel under steam runs down a ship at her moorings in broad daylight, that fact is by itself prima facie evidence of fault; and she cannot escape liability for the consequences of her act, except by proving that a competent seaman could not have averted or mitigated the disaster by the exercise of ordinary care and skill" (City of Peking 14 A. C. 40).

So also where one vessel is at anchor at night, in a proper place, with her light burning and visible, that fact makes it prima facie evidence that another ship, under way, which collides with the vessel at anchor, is in fault for the collision (The Indus 12 P. D. 46).

The law as it stands at present, therefore, is that, unless it can be proved that a collision between a ship under way, and one at anchor, was caused by inevitable accident, the former will almost invariably be held solely liable. By "inevitable accident" is meant "that which a party charged with an offence could not possibly prevent by the exercise of ordinary care, caution, and maritime skill" (The Mirpesia L. R. 4 C. P. 212). A collision which has been caused by negligent navigation cannot be termed to be an inevitable accident, although it may be said to be an accident.

By article 2 of the Convention it is provided that "if the collision is accidental, if it is caused by force majeure, or if the cause of collision is left in doubt, the damages are borne by those who suffered them"; and this notwithstanding that one of the vessels may be at anchor at the time of the disaster.

Now, there would appear to be a very great difference between an accidental collision and one caused by inevitable accident. The word "accident" has been defined to mean "a fortuitous and unexpected circumstance" which may be brought about by negligence (The Torbryan (1903) P. 35). A collision which is caused by negligent navigation, and which has not been wilfully brought about, is an "accidental collision," for it cannot be otherwise than a fortuitous and unexpected circumstance. It is difficult, however, to imagine that the framers of the article intended the words to bear this meaning; indeed the next article provides that "if the collision is caused by one of the vessels, liability to make good the damages attaches to the one which has committed the fault." It would, therefore, seem that the words "accidental collision" should be construed as meaning a collision caused by inevitable accident. If this be so the present law will practically remain unaltered as regards the pre-un-

tion of liability attaching to a ship under way which collides with one at anchor; for, although that fact may no longer be held to amount to prima facie evidence that the collision was due to the fault of the ship under way, and so throw upon her, immediately, the onus of proving inevitable accident, it must be exceedingly strong evidence in favour of the other vessel.

The article under discussion was doubtless introduced in consequence of the tendency of late to find both ships to blame for a collision, where each has accused the other of fault, or where an error of judgment has been committed by one regarding which it is doubtful if it amounted to actual negligence. As the writer has previously said:—"It is oney enough for a Nautical Assessor, after calm and lengthy deliberation, to point out some act which might have been performed by the navigator of a ship, the performance of which would probably have averted the collision; and to suggest that such navigator was to blame for not having performed that act. But it is very possible that it would not have occurred to the same Nautical Assessor himself, in a sudden similar emergency, that such an act was necessary or advisable."

The introduction of this new law will emphasize the necessity for the Court, and Nautical Assessor, to find that a collision was accidental, when there exists any doubt as to whether it could have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary maritime skill, although they may come to the conclusion that certain additional precautions (outside the usual acceptance of the term "ordinary care, caution and maritime skill") might have been taken, and possibly have proved effective.

2. The existing law, that is to say the present Admiralty Rule, when it is found that both of two colliding ships were in fault for the collision, is that each has to pay half the loss of the other, no matter whether one is totally destroyed and the other only slightly damaged, nor whether the degree of fault of the one was infinitely less than that of the other. And it has been expressly provided by the Judicature Act, in England, and by our local Ordinance No. 2 of 1901 (Section 12), that "in any cause or proceeding for damages arising out of a collision between two ships, if both ships are found to have been in fault, the rules in force in the Court in its Admiralty jurisdiction, so far as they are at variance with the rules in force in the Court in its common law jurisdiction, shall prevail."

Both that Act and Ordinance provide that, in all matters not particularly mentioned in certain sections, of which the above quoted section is one, where there is any conflict or variance between the rules of equity and the rules of common law with reference to the same matter, the rules of equity shall prevail.

Whether the existing Rule can be considered to be equitable is extremely doubtful. In fact, as Lord Blackburn said in the case of "Stoomvaart Co., v. P. & O. Co." 7 A. C. at p. 819 "This rule has been stigmatised as 'judicium rusticorum' and is justified on the ground of general expediency, avoiding interminable litigation at the cost of some inevitable injustice in particular cases." And, in the same case, Lord Selborne L.C. said:—"In most cases the argument from abstract justice and 'equity' is (in re dubia) of great importance, but here it seems to me that there is little, if any, room for that argument. That liability depends upon a rule of the Admiralty Jurisdiction which to myself has always seemed arbitrary."

The rule not only affects the owners of the ships in collision, but also the innocent owners of cargo in such ships. At common law such owners could recover the whole of their loss from the owners of either of the ships in fault, but it has been recently held in the House of Lords, in the case of the "Drumlanrig" (1911) A.C. 16, that, where two ships are in fault for a collision, the owners of cargo on one ship are only entitled, in accordance with the Admiralty Rule, to recover against the owners of the other ship one half of the damage they have sustained.

The rule has, however, been held not to apply to the case

of a claim for damages by the owners of a third vessel, or the owners of her cargo, against two other ships both held to blame for collision with the third vessel, but that the claimants had a common law right of action against either ship for the whole of the damages. ("The Avon and T. J." (1891) P. 7). This decision was followed in the subsequent case of "The Englishman and the Australia" (1894) (P. 239).

WHY LONDON IS THE CENTRE.

One of Napoleon's most capable ministers was Mollin, his financial man, founder of the Bank of France, to whom he clung despite all criticisms.

"The good mollen has many competitors," admitted the emperor; "but they bring in nothing except schemes, while he brings in the money."

An eminent English economist, Walter Bagot, found an amusing little joke in the good Mollin's management. For, though Napoleon hated the English and much of the money raised by his treasurer was employed against them, directly or otherwise, practically the whole secret of Mollin's success lay largely in the fact that he had picked up some sound political economy from a Briton, Adam Smith, whose Wealth of Nations shaped Mollin's thinking early in life.

Not everybody loves Adam Smith. His political economy has long been dubbed "the dismal science." To the average high-school student he is a thorn in the flesh. Yet, before Adam, the economic world was without form and void. The authorities had strange beliefs. They held, among other things, that all goods and money that went to another country were so much clean loss. "They seemed to have persuaded themselves," as Mollin himself put it, "that the most important thing for our nation was that not one sou should ever leave France; that, so long as this was so, the kind and amount of taxation, the rate of wages, the greater or less perfection of industry, were things of complete indifference, provided always one Frenchman gained what another Frenchman lost."

John Bull has a curious love of statistics. Put anything in the form of a table, or a column of figures, or a curve, and he takes it seriously at once. The knottier you make them, the greater his respect.

The English themselves enjoy their own ponderousness in that line better than anybody else, and it has been pointed out in the following excellent comparison.

Discoveries in the World of Chance.

Let a member of Parliament rise and insist that two and two make four. Immediately all the members turn their backs upon him and ignore him as a more preacher; but by putting the same proposition in a more complicated form he can get Parliament's respectful attention.

"On no account, gentlemen," he may say, "shall I ever be persuaded to pin faith upon or consent to such a radical and dangerous proposition as that two and two might, by any conceivable means, be made to produce the wholly illogical result—say, I may say the monstrous result—of five. Against that proposition we can safely pledge our widespread empire."

"Ah, a profound reasoner!" agree the members. "This is the sort of man for us!"

John Bull loves statistics because statistics have done a very great deal for him. And he respects magnitude and complexity, even ponderosity, because his problems for a century or more have dealt with enormous values of world trade.

In the year 1800, pretty much all London burned down in what was considered to be the biggest fire since Nero burned Rome. Many of its once prosperous citizens started life all over again, with only the clothes on their backs. The loss was so severe that John Bull sat down to figure out a way of guarding against such disasters. He figured out fire insurance.

At first, operations were local—in London—and a large fire there might have bankrupted some of the insurance companies. Statistics of fire losses came in. The companies learned to distribute

their risks over wider territory. Probable losses were reduced to averages. Means of preventing and fighting fire were found.

Over the door of many a house in the United States to-day may still be seen a little metal plate, bearing the name of some fire insurance company in gilt letters. That plate is a relic of the days when the insurance companies in London maintained their own fire brigades; and the plates distinguished one risk from another.

It is said that in those times several fire brigades might stand idle before a burning house if it was not insured in their companies.

By-and-by, with more statistics to guide them, the companies found it profitable to maintain a common fire brigade to put out all fires, even though property was not insured at all. This, in turn, led to the municipal fire brigade. To-day, the fire insurance companies pay a large percentage of the cost of London's fire Department.

As statistics accumulated, the wisdom of spreading risks still further was seen, and John Bull made the business still more solid by going to foreign countries. To-day, profits of fire insurance coming from abroad are an important item in those "invisible exports" whereby he pays the great trade balance against him, and the security of his fire policies makes them desirable everywhere.

Some time after the great fire of London, the insurance idea began to be applied to ships and their cargoes. Fire, wreck, capture by an enemy, or other loss of property at sea, often ruined a London merchant; but the losses to the city as a whole were moderate. To equalize that loss in some way would make it possible to trade abroad with greater freedom.

So John Bull began compiling statistics of shipping. The story of the man who started the whole business has often been told. His name was Edward Lloyd. He kept a coffee house in the city toward the end of the seventeenth century, and, as his place was frequented by captains and shipowners, made it a center for shipping news. Intelligence was gathered from captains and owners in London, and later by correspondence throughout the world. Thus a knowledge of ships was obtained which made it possible to classify them according to speed, strength, age, skill of officers and so forth, and to estimate their respective chances of weathering storms or running away from an enemy.

Upon that knowledge presently the frequenters of Lloyd's coffee house founded the system of marine insurance, still in practice, whereby individual underwriters combine to insure a ship or cargo, each taking a share in the risk and sharing in the premium.

After a time, John Bull did not scruple to apply statistics to death itself. People had long insured life by the old tontine plan, under which a large capital was pooled and the members drew income as long as they lived. With the death of each member, however, this income was divided among the survivors; and the last survivor took the capital. The tontine came far short of being life insurance, for it was within the means of none but the well-to-do, and its benefits ceased at precisely the time when they were most needed. John Bull demonstrated that death was just a matter of statistics and laid the foundations of actuarial practice. Nowadays, life insurance is commonplace everywhere. The workman, with only a shilling a week to spare, can buy a good shilling's worth of insurance; but it is none the less a marvel, and John Bull fully merits all the invisible exports of his vast life insurance and marine insurance business throughout the earth.

Insurance is thoroughly ingrained in every Briton. Wherever his property or his prospects are subject to reasonable hazards, he turns confidently to see what statistics can do for him and how it will be possible to protect himself. So it follows that there are in London not only many classes of insurance unknown to us, but countless policies are written which fall in no class at all, being unique to themselves.

Providing Against the Proverbial Slip.

There is horse endowment, for example—a recent development. An Englishman of little means buys a horse for two hundred and fifty dollars and sets up as a dry-

man. If anything happened to the animal he would be ruined. So he takes out a horse endowment policy at an annual premium of thirty dollars. If the animal dies during the life of the policy, the insurance company pays him two hundred and fifty dollars; and if it is alive at the end of ten years he gets two hundred and fifty dollars and still has his old horse. The same principle is now being applied to automobiles.

London insurance companies are organized on lines that favour the development of such special classes. For, on the principle that all sorts of risks can be insured, most of the companies deal in all sorts of insurance. The corporation that writes a fire policy on your house will also insure your life, or your goods at sea, or your bad debts, boilers, plate glass, your liability as an employer or your hazards of burglary.

Lloyd's, again, does a large business in what the English call specialties, falling outside the scope of the regular companies. For Lloyd's is not a company. It is an authorized association of underwriters, each member of which, after demonstrating that he has a working knowledge of underwriting and depositing securities to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars or more with the secretary, and submitting to annual investigations of his books, conducts what is practically his own individual business in insurance.

The method at Lloyd's is best shown by describing the procedure followed in insuring a shipload of goods:

The shipper of the cargo makes out a form called a slip, giving particulars of the goods, their value, the amount he wishes to insure them for, the ship they are going in, with destination, the premium offered, and like details. This is sent to Lloyd's rooms in the Royal Exchange either by a clerk or through an insurance broker. Where the applicant for insurance is not known to the members of Lloyd's the broker is often needed to assure the character of the risk, and gets a commission for his services. If the firm wanting insurance deals regularly at Lloyd's, however, a clerk usually takes the slip to some member who knows his people. The underwriter puts his initials to the slip, states what amount of the risk he will assume individually, and the premium he asks if it is higher than the amount offered. This first member's initials are commonly taken as a rating of the character of the risk by other underwriters, and the slip is soon filled up with initials. Some days later the regular Lloyd's policy is issued, signed by each member who has participated. This underwriting is all done with the full knowledge of ships and shipping available through Lloyd's information service, and that service follows the ship and cargo all around the world. If the ship is reported overdue at her destination the members who have insured her pay high premiums to other members to assume part of the risk; and so, by skill and knowledge, the losses are distributed and equalized. In the "Overdue Market," reported daily in the London papers, premiums from five to ninety per cent. of the full insurance are offered for reinsurance on vessels late; missing or ashore in any part of the world.

Lloyd's is governed by a committee of sixty-one members, elected at the chief shipping centers of the United Kingdom. They represent not the underwriters alone but also the shippers and shipowners. There is also a consulting committee of shipbuilders and engineers; for Lloyd's fixes the rating of ships and many interests must be considered.

This association of underwriters is chartered only to carry on a marine insurance business, rate marine property and gather shipping information; but its members assume risks in practically every field—except long-term life insurance—from fire to motor car; and it is said that Lloyd's rates are a little lower in some classes because policies are not backed by the great capital of the incorporated insurance companies. Only the personal resources of individual members back a Lloyd's policy, but the character of the management is such that these policies are trust-

worthy.

A Race that Risks Little.

Lloyd's specialties are the most interesting and illustrate the Britisher's innate instinct for insuring anything and everything. The readiness of its members to assume any risk for a suitable premium has been an excellent advertisement for the institution. This special insurance is by no means confined to Lloyd's; for numerous houses in London compete for it.

An Englishman was offered the management of a certain company at a salary of three thousand dollars a year for at least two years. These terms were satisfactory, but he distrusted the ability of the company to pay him. So he took the job and then insured the salary for two years, paying a premium of sixty dollars. In eight months he was discharged; and, after a little suit in court to show whether it was for good cause, which was decided in his favor, he got two hundred and fifty dollars a month until the two-year period was up.

Not long ago a speculative London bank failed after attracting deposits by the offer of ten per cent. interest. Hundreds of persons lost money when the institution went into bankruptcy; but a shrewd Scotchman had deposited five thousand dollars in the institution and then insured his deposit with a special policy. He got his capital back intact and cleared about five per cent. on his money after the insurance premium had been deducted.

A church organized an entertainment to pay off its mortgage. Seven hundred pounds was needed. The treasurer of the enterprise feared that it might fall short of this sum in case of a rainy evening. A friend advised him to insure the receipts under a policy that would make up the amount needed if receipts were lacking. When he got quotations on such a policy he found the premium would come to about sixty pounds.

LADIES' COLUMN.

A Few Taffetas Dresses.

The rage for taffetas is quite extraordinary, and the other day I heard a vendeuse say that there was not another piece of taffetas in any shade in their store-rooms, and that the dress in question would take fifteen days to make instead of ten, as the material would have to be ordered from the manufacturer. Shot taffetas is most in favour, unless one counts black, but the latest models show a mélange of two colours, and the effect is charming. One model was in two shades of brown, the under-dress being of a shade almost golden, and the upper one a dark shade almost black. It was trimmed with brown fringe and tortoiseshell buttons, a most lovely combination for a woman with copper-coloured hair. The under-dress was short, but full enough to fall in folds; the over-dress was tight-fitting round the hips, but flowed with the lines of the under-skirt below the knees. It was so cut as to fall longer at the sides than in front, and behind it scarcely showed the under-skirt at all.

Tortoiseshell Buttons.

The waist belt was placed rather low down; and a charming little taffetas fichu, back and front with tortoiseshell buttons, draped the shoulders, leaving a glimpse of fine cream not to cover the neck and throat. Another taffetas model was in two shades of green. In this case the under-dress was in the darker shade, an almost bronze tone, and the upper-dress was in pale willow green, almost grey, but in cut it was quite different from the other, as the upper-dress was more like a Directoire coat than a tunic, and the revers fell softly over a deep belt of gold and silver lace, a touch of which was also noticeable on the sleeves. A high neck-band of cream chiffon was folded closely round the throat, and a tiny band of bronze taffetas marked the lace, finishing in a little bow under the chin.

A New Sunshade.

The new shape in sunshades is the "dome." It is shaped just

like the dome of a tower, and is very important looking. In fact, it is just the opposite to the flat Japanese shade which for a time had such success. The handle is very long, and one that I saw was made in ivory, with the sunshade itself in pompadour silk edged with silk fringe about an inch and a half deep. I saw a girl the other day wearing quite a simple, but, very well cut, navy blue coat and skirt, with which she had a blue hat trimmed with white ears of corn, and in her hand she carried a cream embroidery. The whole effect was excellent—very simple, and quite smart.

Blouses.

I have also seen some pretty blouses this week; not those one finds in the "magasins de nouveautés," but those one looks at with longing in the salons of the Rue de la Paix dressmakers. One was in beige mousseline de soie with a creamy chiffon guimpe and trimmings of coral beads. The beads formed a charming embroidery, and from the elbow of each short sleeve fell a coral bead tassel. A cravat of coral beads also curled in two tassels, which fell unevenly down the front of the blouse, and there was a waistbelt of coral embroidered chiffon which could be used or not, according to the kind of skirt with which the blouse was worn. Another charming thing was in blue chiffon over green embroidered in pale mauve and green beads, and a third was in two shades of blue embroidered in beads of several shades of the same colour. These blouses make a change with the simple lingerie blouse or the elaborate lace one, for there are always days, even in summer, when one does not feel like a white blouse.

New Chintz for Small Rooms.

Appropos of household decorations, a decided step forward has been made of late where chintz and cretonnes are concerned. Hitherto loose covers have been counted impossible by many people on account of the huge sprawling patterns which were much too startling for any save big rooms. The expense of such a form of decoration was likewise augmented by the fact that big patterns cut to great waste. However, both these grievances have been removed, as one big London firm has had some charming new design in chintz and cretonne specially made, with a view to their suitability for use in flats and in small rooms. Particularly beautiful is a lilac cretonne which shows a mauve and grey, or a heliotrope and green effect on a well-covered background. Another new cretonne suitable for a small room is a printed viciaria on a background of trolle-work, which is charming for use either in town or country houses. Black ground cretonne, with reproductions of antique designs in bright colours, as well as some delicate French-patterned cretonnes, are to be had from the same source, as well as a new pattern book of chintz and cretonne, which is printed in colour, and which will be sent post free to all who care to apply for it.

HEIGHT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Col. Seely, in a printed answer to Mr. Sandys, has furnished some interesting figures as to the average height, weight, and chest measurement of cadets from Woolwich and Sandhurst who obtained commissions in the regular forces last year.

Those passing out of the royal Military Academy in July averaged 5ft. 9.3-5th inches in height, but those passing out in December averaged only 5ft. 9.3-10th inches. On the other hand, the July men averaged 10st. 10-1-2lb., while the average weight of the December men had increased to 10st. 12lb. The chest measurement of the July cadets averaged from 33in. to 37-3-4in., and that of the December cadets from 32-3-4in. to 38in.

For the Royal Military College the figures were very similar, for while the average height decreased from 5ft. 9.3-5th inches in July to 5ft. 9.2-5th inches in December, the average weight increased from 10st. 7-1-2 in July to 10st. 12lb. in December. The average chest measurement in July was from 33-5-8in. to 37-3-8in., and in December from 33-3-8in. to 38-1-8in.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The First Universal Races Congress.

Until a few years ago the Peace Movement was essentially restricted to the West. All efforts towards bringing about lasting peace, through referring disputes to the Court of Arbitration or a Supreme International Court of Justice, had in view almost exclusively the members of the Caucasian race. Great efforts were made to remove misunderstandings between the peoples of this race and, without interfering with their individuality, to weld them together into a harmonious whole. These various and varied attempts at conciliation have resulted in the series of official Peace Conferences at The Hague, in the establishment of a Permanent Court of Arbitration, in many Treaties of Friendship, and in a general improvement in the attitude of official and public opinion towards what was but a short time ago regarded as the dream of visionaries.

Meanwhile, almost imperceptibly, a tremendous though silent revolution has been proceeding in the East. But yesterday Turkey, Persia, India, and especially China, seemed each to constitute a world of its own, having no vital relations to other countries, and apparently determined to be unaffected by what was going on around. It was for this reason, no doubt, that the whole of the East—always omitting Japan—was almost uniformly ignored when the problem of the abolition of war was discussed. These Eastern civilisations were asleep, and whilst asleep they were incapable of attacking the West or withstanding any demands made by the Western Powers. Nor were any of these people eager to go to war, for which reason they had not, at least by comparison, to bear the crushing and intolerable burdens of the leading Western Powers.

The victory of Japan in the Russo-Japanese struggle gave the signal for the advance in the East. In all Eastern countries from that time onwards, determined efforts have been made to recast into Western forms their systems of politics, of law, of education, of science, and of commerce and of industry. Conquerors of indomitable strength of character have since the dawn of history endeavoured by every justifiable and unjustifiable means to subjugate the world and to see realised everywhere their own ideas and the civilisation which they represented—with signal ill success. It has been reserved for our day and generation to look upon the inspiring spectacle of a group of nations doing voluntarily what force would never have achieved, and thus we face now the prospect of the world having shortly only one civilisation in different stages of development. The brotherhood of man has consequently ceased to be an idle dream, and we may confidently look forward to a future when men and women the world over will not only be brothers and sisters, but feel towards one another as such.

And yet this beneficent change in the East, which promises more than almost any transformation that the world has before witnessed, threatens to make nugatory all the fine and careful calculations of Western pacifists. The East of yesterday could be readily ignored; the East of to-morrow may mean a shifting of the centre of gravity in world relations. The China of yesterday could not possibly affect the world situation; the China of to-morrow, with an army and navy conceivably equal to the combined armies and navies of Europe in size and efficiency, may menace seriously the divided West. China is now like an awakening giant, for every careful observer knows that, added to its enormous population, it is in all-round capacity at least equal to its Eastern neighbours. Indeed, China is not so far removed from us of the West as some may think. Our modern civilisation is often said to begin with the printing press; our modern industry is inconceivable without coal; our over-sea traffic depends on the mariner's compass; our system of exchange is meaningless without coins; and it is difficult to think what our homes would be

without glazed articles, to say nothing of tea and silk. Yet all these, and much else of import to us, constitute Chinese inventions and discoveries transferred to the West. A nation capable of such achievements and able to renew its youth and turn over a wholly new page after a corporate existence of over 3,000 years, may be expected not only to imitate the West, but to rival it.

The net result of the metamorphosis of the East is, therefore, that several nations, one of them by far the largest in the world, have joined the nations of the West, and that the possible area of international conflicts has been much enlarged and the peace problem considerably complicated. However, this is not all. The West still takes the view that the East is not its equal and, beyond this, that it may legitimately exploit the East. Even in this present crisis, where simple-minded folk would have thought that the West would do its utmost actively to assist the East and, at the very least, not to embarrass it, we find Turkey, Persia and China being assailed from many sides, the momentary weakness of these backward nations forming the opportunity of the advanced nations. Such conduct between individuals is almost inconceivable among civilized beings, and it is melancholy to reflect that one Western power after another—with rare exceptions, such as the United States—is harassing those whom it is in honour bound to aid. Truly, a strange way of demonstrating the moral superiority of the West.

Should this unfriendly attitude towards Eastern peoples continue, there is no doubt as to the issue. At the present moment we are probably correct in saying that nothing is further from the East than the building up of vast military and naval establishments. It has ideals and generous ones. It wishes to adopt or adapt all that is best in the West, and this desire is so sincere, and the task is so monumental, that no time or energy is left for anything else. Still, the conduct of the West towards the East is likely to create a new situation and force the Eastern peoples into a passive, and, later, into an aggressive militarism the serious consequences of which for the peace of the world it is impossible to foretell or exaggerate.

Anthropologists commonly divide the races of the world into three—Caucasian, Mongol, and Negro. Their differences of features and skin colour are, broadly speaking, too well known to need even indicating. With these differences are, however, supposed to go certain characteristics of intellect and character. In this connection each race thinks that it is definitely the superior of the other two races, and draws the conclusion that it need not apply the same high standard to other races which it applies to itself. Hence a perennial source of misunderstanding, suspicions and unfriendly acts. Lasting peace under such conditions is difficult, one might say as impossible, as lasting peace in a home where the house is divided against itself. Inimical relations are sure to develop into ill-will, and ill-will is more than likely to break out in open hostilities. Whilst, spiritually, a gulf was fixed between West and East, race arrogance caused a medium of harm; now that West and East are meeting, the effect of race arrogance are too terrible to contemplate. Of one thing we may be sure, the harassing of the East, if continued, will give birth to an intense national self-consciousness among the Eastern peoples; it will nourish into strength race pride, and eventually race hatred and race war; and it will turn the mind of the East towards militarism and conquest. The yellow peril may yet come true in a more startling sense than even the yellow journals have contemplated. What Japan has taught us on a small scale, China may yet teach us on a much more extensive scale.

Here, then, is a new problem for those interested in the development of international good will, created by the new situation in the East. How is this situation to be met? We must not remain passive until the outlook becomes hopeless. Nor is there much hope that the preaching of Arbitration

will affect a situation where growing distrust is one of the essential elements. Law implies legislation, and how is there to be effective legislation whose opinions are radically and evenly divided? It almost seems as if the good ship of the Peace Movement, which appeared to be so close to port, was in imminent danger of foundering on an uncharted rock.

It is the endeavour of those who are organizing the First Universal Races Congress, which will be held at the University of London on July 26-29, 1911, that the Congress should have a beneficial effect of no transitory importance upon the situation which the world faces to-day. The general relations between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between the so-called "white" and the so-called "coloured" people, will be discussed in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, with the view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, more friendly feeling and a better co-operation. The Congress is pledged to no political party and to no political scheme of reforms. In the papers which are now in the hands of the organizers of the Congress, one writer after another emphasizes the effect of environment on intelligence and character, and supports the general conclusions that civilisations and national ideals are for all intents and purposes independent of the so-called physical racial characteristics. In this light, the social and historical factors are alone vitally important, and all the conclusions based on the assumption that the status of a race at any particular moment of history is to be wholly or largely explained by the physical characteristics of that race, turn out to be illusions. Indeed, the present transformation which the East is now passing through under our eyes, is conclusive against the contentions of those who speak of fixed racial characteristics where they should speak of unstable civilisation.

All persons who are interested in problems of international conciliation are urged to be present at the Congress, and even though their going should entail considerable sacrifice, those of us who are interested in the Congress feel that it will prove a wise investment of time, energy and money.

THE PARSON'S DUTY WAS DONE IN VAIN.

Skill in Dealing at Draw Poker is Proved Beyond Doubt to be of No Avail in Face of Pistol and Bowie Knife.

"This here pleasure trip down the Mississippi river," said Buck Whipple as he sat smoking on the deck of the hour boat Salina, "sure is mo' or less of a disappointment to me. Pears like it was nigh about a week 'tween games, an' nothin' p'ct'lar a diddin' when we do play."

"I reckon yo' all is some unreasonable, Buck," said Parson Tripp reprovingly. "There was a philosopher wrote a book a while ago showin' how there wasn't only two things what a man really needed in this world. 'First off he showed how it was everybody's business for to get mo'. Then he says th' ain't but one mo' thing f'r a man to do for to put himself onto a level with the higher classes. That was f'r him to keep goin' some'erselse."

"Now, 'cordin' to what this philosopher teaches, 'pears like you was gettin' about all the min, to yo', Buck. You're gettin' some mo' 'n you had afo' nigh about every time there's a game ab'd the Salina, an' yo' re goin' some'ers else every time the Salina moves, an' that's about every time there's a game the night afo'. So bein', what in thunder f'r you pinin' for?"

"'Xoitement," said Whipple, shortly. "There's somepin' in that, as the man said when he put outin' tobacco in his beer," remarked Killer Lindsey, the recognized head of the party, "but mo' 'n likely there may be 'xoitement 'nough for to suit yo' all when we get to Baton Rouge, Buck."

"O' One-Eye's done made his headquarters there f'r a spell, an' him an' some of his pals is some sore 'long o' the reputation we uns is gettin' o' playin' better

poker nor anybody else on the river, an' they say they won't stand for it."

"Well, there sure is liable for to be some 'xoitement when One-Eye sets into a game," said Whipple, brightening up with the prospect; "but I never knowed him to fight 'thouten he had some in his party what'd back him up. Is there any o' them 't's with him liable for to breach the peace?"

"Well, Dorringer Dolan is runnin' a game in Baton Rouge this year," said Lindsey. "Mo' 'n likely he'll be in the gang."

"That oughter be enough for to satisfy anybody," returned Whipple, now thoroughly pleased. "I been yearnin' for to settle up with him ever since he shot a pal o' mine in New Orleans three years ago."

"All right," said Lindsey. "I don't mind what you do to him 'ter the game, but th' ain't to be no violence afo' we sent in an' get what money we can outen the gang. This here is a business trip an' not a picnic, Buck, an' yo' don't want to forget it."

Parson Goes to Get Them.

After the Salina was safely moored at Baton Rouge there was a period of puzzling suspense. Lindsey relied on what he had heard with confidence enough to expect an unsolicited visit from the local talent as soon as his boat should be known to be at hand; but on the second day after arriving he decided that it would be necessary to send somebody ashore to open negotiations.

Mr. Whipple was more than anxious to be the ambassador, but Lindsey decided to send the Parson.

"Mo' 'n likely you'd get red-headed, Buck, if you was to come up with Dorringer Dolan," he said. "Now, the Parson is mo' easy like in talkin' an' mo' 'lible for to go in these here pirates."

So the Parson went ashore. He had no difficulty in finding Dorringer Dolan's place of business or in gaining access to the principal room thereof. But on entering he found the proprietor dealing faro, and half a dozen others, including One-Eye himself, keenly intent on the game. He was therefore forced to wait.

After a time, however, One-Eye called the turn correctly at the close of a deal, and seeming to be satisfied with the amount of his winnings, cashed in and rose from his seat, whereupon the Parson spoke to him.

"Hit sho' is some 'sprin' for to see a man o' yo' 'xperience an' good sense indulgin' in the soul-destroyin' vice o' gamblin'," he said in true ministerial fashion. "I done heerd 'nough o' yo' all for to reckon yo' knowed enough for to stick to draw poker."

"Well," said One-Eye, humbly, "I ain't, so to speak, gave up poker, but" (and here he spoke in an undertone) "when you know the dealer an' know how he's dealin' f'r suckers, sometimes it pays to set in an' copper some o' the bets what he's reck'nin' on takin' in. D. I.'s a good friend o' mine, but I don't like to see him takin' in too much easy money 'thouten me gettin' some on it."

And he winked his good eye at the Parson, with whom he had something more than passing acquaintance.

"Oh!" said the Parson, with the suspicion of a smile. "That's some different. But a man o' yo' talents hadn't oughter neglect no such chance o' settin' into a first-class game o' draw as th' is a knockin' at yo' do' right now."

"Oh, I dunno," said the one-eyed man, with a fine assumption of indifference. "We uns is done heerd con-vid'le o' the game you uns puts upon to the Salina, but I reckon yo' won't do no hell-rarin' big business in Baton Rouge. Yo' might do well in some o' the small towns, but draw poker's played scientille hereabouts."

"Well, there is them that'd chuck ojum onto 'most anybody," responded the Parson, placidly, "same's there's them 't'd shave mud at the moon if they sh'd think on't. Don't hurt the moon none, but it shows a mean disposition."

"I reckon the brand o' poker we uns plays onto the Salina 'll size up f'rable 'nough 'n yo' 's played in Baton Rouge. Anyway, there's consid'able of a wad behind the game. Anybody 't' wants it's welcome to it if he o'n play good enough."

Start Five-Handed Game.

"That's p'vidin' Buck Whipple's bound over to keep the peace," said the one-eyed man with an evil smile. "Mo' 'n Dolan was talkin' o' givin' you uns a whirl on poker, but we reckoned the odds'd be ag'in us onto yo' boat."

"Four to two is fair enough in the game, an' th' ain't nothin' much to be said ag'in it into a fight, if the fight's outdo's. But shut up into the other party's cabin it's some diff'rent. How if you uns was to come ashore an' play?"

But the Parson shook his head. "Lindsay won't hear to that," he said, "but if it's a question o' Buck, I reckon that o'n be fixed. Him an' Dolan's to'able sure to come together afo' we leave, but 'twon't have to be onto the boat."

Negotiations were continued next day on this basis, and the following night the two Baton Rouge men came on board the Salina eager for the game. Whipple had made strenuous objection to being counted out, but had submitted when Lindsey assured him that he should share in the winnings exactly as if playing, and that he should not be interfered with in any proceedings he might institute against his for-subsequent to the game. He had therefore disappeared when the visitors came, and his exploits for the remainder of the night, though interesting of themselves, have no part in the story.

In the five-handed game, though it was thoroughly understood that partnership play was to be expected, neither side had any misgivings. Better players were not to be found anywhere along the river, and though there was not one at the table who was above suspicion of trickery, each man was confident of his own ability to detect it if another should try it.

There was also plenty of nerve well distributed among the five players, but from the way the game began it might be supposed that they were all timid. Opportunities came in the first few rounds for daring play and for profit, but they were not improved.

Even Lindsey, who seldom hesitated to risk a stack of blues on a favourable chance, laid down without calling a single white after Dolan, the opener of a jack-pot, had drawn three cards and the others had all dropped. He had taken only one card, and a heavy bet would almost certainly have taken the pot, but he tacitly acknowledged his failure to fill rather than risk a call. And the others played as he did for a time, as if gauging one another's play before venturing greatly.

The one-eyed man it was who first broke loose. Lindsey had dealt and Dolan ante'd \$1. The Parson and Foster both came in, and One-Eye raised it \$5. As it happened, the dealer found three queens and deemed it wise to raise again.

Dolan made good and saw the double raise, whereupon the Parson dropped, and Foster, without looking for a signal, trailed, and he was in position to take his cue from the others and to support his chief in case he needed aid.

But the one-eyed man made it \$50 more to play, and Lindsey, still cautious, decided that three, even of a large denomination, were not strong enough to justify another raise, so he trailed, and Dolan, considering the play strong enough before the draw, simply saw the raise, so Foster closed the pot.

Hand Too Good to Be True. On the draw each player excepting One-Eye took two cards, and he took one. Nevertheless, when Foster chipped he put up \$500 without looking at his draw.

Lindsay had not bettered, and he studied for some minutes. Either it was a hard bluff or One-Eye probably had four, and it was impossible to guess which was the case from the play. Finally he saw the raise, though he was too cautious to go back at a one-card draw. And he looked to see Dolan begin a see-saw.

That worthy, however, for some reason decided to drop, and Foster with no reason whatever to continue, threw down his hand also. Then on the showdown One-Eye displayed a four flush without the slightest embarrassment and even smiled when Lindsey raked the pot. It was good advertising, and the game was young.

On Dolan's deal there were three hands out, and as the Parson and Lindsey, both over-confident, undertook to crosscut the one-eyed man, the latter trailed with such an appearance of doubt that they kept it up still there was nearly \$2,000 in the pot. Then suddenly changing his tactics, he put five \$1,000 bills in the pot without a change of expression.

Remembering the play on the preceding deal, Lindsey promptly threw down his straight, and the Parson, who had over-played his three of a kind already, dropped also.

The visitors were ahead of the game, and Lindsey, judging the time ripe for a killing, signified to the Parson in some mysterious way that it was time to exert his truly wonderful skill.

Accordingly, the next deal was such as to provoke a contest among players of any degree, skilled or unskilled, but for some reason or another there were no results. The one-eyed man came in promptly enough on Foster's ante, and Lindsey and Dolan trailed. Then the Parson laid down and Foster raised it.

So far there was nothing to complain of, but when they looked for One-Eye to re-raise or at least to trail he looked at the Parson and laughed.

"Looks to me like this here hand is too good to be true," he said, sneeringly, "as he threw it down."

The Parson was a peaceable man as a rule, but he knew his duty in the premises and reaching forward he made a quick grab for the one-eyed man's nose. Failing to reach it, he put his hand to his hip pocket, but the second of time he had wasted was important.

Before he could draw Dorringer Dolan had the muzzle of one pistol in his eye and that of another in Lindsey's face. At the same time One-Eye's bowie was flashing directly in front of Foster's throat and the owner of it, speaking as calmly as if he was calling for a card in the draw, said:

"I reckon you uns had better set still. We uns was reck'nin' on playin' a while longer, but bein' 's yo' is so hell-rarin' teally mebbe we mought as well quit now. We're some ahead, an' th' ain't no tellin' how things'd be if we was to play ag'in yo' dealin', Parson."

Then Dorringer Dolan, who was a man of few words, said pleasantly:

"Don't get up. We o'n find our way offen the boat alone."

And the two backed out of the cabin, leaving their hosts sitting in silent wrath.

"Well, if they get the drop on Whipple as neat as they done it on us," remarked Lindsey, ruefully, after the visitors had gone. "I reckon we mought as well move the boat."

LITTLE 'BIAL'S SUNDAY SUIT.

It was a hundred years ago that little 'Bial Zeph's Sunday suit gave out, and was deposited, mended and crestfallen, to "second best."

It was a hundred years ago that Mother Dudley said to Father Dudley, "Fu, our 'Bial Zeph must have a new suit of Sunday clothes. I was fairly put to shame by his old one, last Sabbath Day service."

"Hey? New Sunday clothes?" said Father Dudley, with his favourite pretence of sternness. "Where do you calc late they're comin' from?"

Mother Dudley laughed in her ample cheery fashion.

"From the back o' the old white sheep," she said. "I saw them growin' there to-day when I went out saltin'. It's good luck the old suit lasted to shorin' time."

And that was one of the queer things of a hundred years ago. No visit to the tailor? No choosing a dapper little ready-made suit? Oh, dear me, no! Just a trip to the big barn floor with an astonished old sheep and the great sharp shears. That was the first step.

Of course, little 'Bial Zeph was there to watch, with a new and absorbing interest, the shearing of the sheep that was wearing his Sunday suit. Father Dudley and the men each carried out a sheep at a time, and tied his feet, and with deft quick fingers, un-

dered him. How soon it was done! The whole thick fleece came off in one soft piece, so closely did the wool cling together.

"There, 'Bial Zeph, there's your Sunday clothes! You better carry 'em into the shed an' wash 'em in the big tub," cried big Elnathan jovially, tossing out two of the fleeces.

And such a washing as they had, and then such a drying in the sun! By that time Mother Dudley and Grandmother had the "cards" down from the attic and were all ready to comb out the wool into little soft ropes about two foot long and one's little finger big. They consulted together as they carded.

"You goin' to dye with moss, Cynthia? That makes a nice brown colour," Grandmother said.

"Oh, no, I'm goin' to dye with pussy-willow. Mother, I want this suit to be drab. The old one's brown. Change is good, an' drab's a nice wearin' colour. It don't show the dirt."

"Well, I would, Cynthia, I would. You got the pussy willows all ready?"

Mother Dudley laughed. She always laughed when she got a chance.

"You're in a hurry, Mother!" she cried. "We've got the spinning to do yet. 'Bial Zeph'll see to the pussy willows when we get to 'em. He's in as much of a hurry as you be!" And she laughed again.

When the "rolls" of wool were ready, Mother Dudley spun them on the big spinning wheel, one by one, into yarn. Then Grandmother wound it on the reels and made it into neat skeins. And then the pussy willow dyeing!

What a long time it took to make a boy's Sunday clothes a hundred years ago! They began to be made, you see, as soon as the baby lamb began to caper round his staid old woolly mother, out in the back pasture!

"There, that's a real good colour, isn't it?" Mother Dudley said, holding up the soft dripping skeins on her dye-stick for Grandmother to see. The hot drops pattered back into the brass kettle and the hot steam wound up the big chimney place. 'Bial Zeph breathed the very least little sigh; it was such a sober colour. If it could have been crimson, or peacock-tail 'n' like Aunt An'tasy Brimmer's bonnet strings!

In the unfurnished east chamber upstairs, the old lady was waiting to do its part in making the Sunday suit, and that was the biggest part of all. It took Mother Dudley long patient days of weaving; but it was done at last.

At last little eager 'Bial Zeph could run down the lane to meet Mrs. Sabina Drinkwater and bring in her reticule. Mrs. Sabina was the village dressmaker and tailress, and went about from farm to farm "makin' up" bolts of homespun linen, and—new Sunday suits! She was little and lively and her tongue kept up with her big cutting-out shears. Aunt An'tasy Brimmer said no one needed to take the fortnightly "news" till Sabina died.

Basting and trying on; unbasting and re-trying on! It was a "trying" time to little 'Bial Zeph. Miss Sabina's shears felt so cool on his neck, and came so near his ears! And his legs and arms ached so, keeping still!

"Though it may not be true that Mrs. Sabina got her pattern for the Sunday suit by spreading 'Bial Zeph out on the floor and marking around him, yet it is easy to believe that she did, for the trousers hung close all the way down to 'Bial Zeph's little coat-hide shoe-tops, with maybe just the least glimpse of Grandmother's knitting-work above. The jacket reached to the waist—no farther."

But 'Bial Zeph lived a hundred years ago, you remember. All the little hundred-years-ago boys' trousers were long and close, and their jackets were short and quaint.

And as long as Mother Dudley was satisfied with the new Sunday suit, and Grandmother, and most important of all, 'Bial Zeph, we must be too. And far be it from us to smile when 'Bial Zeph, truncheons proudly up the mantel house aisle—red with conscious pride as to his cheeks, and "pussy willow" colour everywhere else—

LOG BOOK.

The Stranding of the S.S. Hugo.

The Mitsui Bishi salvage boat Oura-maru, which went to the assistance of the British steamer St. Hugo, which recently stranded off Tanegashima near Kagoshima, Japan, returned to Nagasaki on the 13th ultimo, bringing the captain and 31 other members of the crew. The chief officer is remaining at Tanegashima. According to reports received in Nagasaki, there is no hope of refloating the vessel. She lies on a reef of rocks on the eastern shore of the island, exposed to the swell of the Pacific and with no shelter from storm. The Mitsui Bishi Company's salvage steamer Oura Maru, with Lloyd's Surveyor and a representative of Lloyd's agents on board arrived at the scene on the 10th ultimo, and after an inspection of the damage, it was decided to attempt to pump the water out of the engine-room. Only the stern of the salvage steamer could be got alongside, and it was found impossible to clear the engine-room of water, a course which was necessary in order to pump the water from the hold. The officers and crew, with the exception of the chief officer, proceeded to Nagasaki by the Oura Maru; with the exception of a Japanese all are Europeans, and will probably be sent home at the first opportunity. The St. Hugo had no cargo on board when wrecked; she was proceeding to Miki to load coal for Singapore. The night preceding the accident the weather was bad, and the vessel got out of her course.

Disappearance of Ship's Officer.

The C. M. steamer Kingteen, Captain Gillaspie, arrived at Shanghai on the 22nd inst. from Ningpo and reports the disappearance of the third officer, Mr. J. H. Hudson, who was on duty on the night of the 20th inst., when he left the bridge about midnight to make his usual rounds of the ship to see that all was in order. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him. As soon as he was missed a search was made of the ship but no trace of the missing man could be found.

Merchant Service Cadets.

The steel four-masted barque Medway has docked in the South West India Dock, thus completing her first round-the-world voyage as an ocean training ship. The Medway, a vessel of 2,516 gross tons, holding Lloyd's highest classification, brings home from Sydney (N.S.W.) a full general cargo. Captain Jackson, the master of the ship, reports very satisfactorily as to the progress made by the 20 cadets who have made the voyage in her. The Medway sailed from London on August 5 last for Australia. She began her homeward voyage on February 8, and made the run to the English Channel, via Cape Horn, in the very good time of 37 days. Her log-book shows that favourable winds prevailed during the best part of the passage. The Medway will probably sail from the Thames on her next training cruise to Australia towards the close of July.

The four-masted clipper Port Jackson, which, like the Medway, is owned by Devitt and Moore's Ocean Training Ships (Ltd.), is expected to arrive in the Thames from Sydney about the end of June. She carries 40 cadets. The Port Jackson, which is commanded by Captain Maitland, will sail from London for Australia in August or September. The midshipmen serving on these two four-masted barques are trained under what is known as the Brassey scheme, a course of deep-sea instruction inaugurated many years ago by Lord Brassey and Mr. T. L. Devitt.

New Steamer For B.I. Trade.
On May 27 there was launched from the Jarrow Yard of Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Ltd.) the handsomely-modelled steel screw passenger and cargo steamer Torilla, built to the order of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Ltd.). The vessel, which is over 400-ft. long, has been built to Lloyd's highest class under special survey, and has Board of Trade passenger and emigrant certificates. The steamer is fitted with triple-expansion engines, taking steam from four large boilers working under forced draught. These also are being constructed by the builders, and will be capable of driving the vessel at a speed of between 12 and 13 knots.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Johannesburg, May 23.
The Transvaal Asiatic trouble has been provisionally settled. Statement by General Botha. General Botha has told Reuters Agency that the settlement now arrived at is on the lines of correspondence between the Imperial and Union Governments, and that the passive resistance movement has been abandoned.

The Union Government has made the following further concessions to the Indians:—
(1) Asiatics now in South Africa who have not applied to be registered in consequence of the passive resistance movement will be permitted to make application within six months.

(2) Thirty Asiatics now in India who were deported under the Acts of 1907 and 1908, or who left in consequence of the passive resistance movement, and who otherwise would be entitled to registration, can return and apply within six months.

(3) Six educated Indians will be admitted annually free from registration. For the present year ten Indians now in the Transvaal may remain under temporary permits as special cases pending fresh legislation.

(4) Well-educated and well-known Asiatics will be exempted from thumb prints when making application.

The Union Prime Minister expressed his great satisfaction at the settlement. He said:—
It seems that this difficult problem has been solved at the right moment, and I feel sure that the Indian section will play to the settlement and help the Government in its endeavour to make things as pleasant as possible for the Asiatics, always bearing in mind the determination of the Union Government not to admit further Indians except those specially falling under the agreement. The Indians must realize that General Smuts in framing these regulations has experienced great difficulty in obtaining the concessions he has already made and it is to be hoped that Indians both in South Africa and in India will realize this and play their part of the game, fully assured that we are actuated by no feelings of hostility against them.

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Hongkong, 15th June 1911. [10-3]

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.15 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor
Engineers
and
Rickshaw Builders.

Repairs to
Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of
Electric Goods and Machinery.

'PHONE 482.

No. 63, Des Voeux Road Central

Managing Proprietor:

41] C. LAURITSEN.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWELDS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all
Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools
installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE
for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets
and Metal Specimens.

Three PATENT SLIPWAYS
taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for
painting ships with most efficient results

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE on Quay—
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT
the Sheds Raising up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,
Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG CHINA & JAPAN

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SYRIA	Daylight, 2nd July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ANNA	About 6th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, VIA SUEZ	DELTA	Noon, 8th July	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NONE	About 12th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON & ANTWERP	NONE	About 18th July	Freight and Passage.
WERP v. SPOOR, PHNANG, O'MARA, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	NONE	About 18th July	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 1st July, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

4

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For

STEAMERS.

To sail on

WEDNESDAY, 12th July, at Noon

Yokohama, 17,000

Cap. J. Randermann

SHANGHAI, NAGA-SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

"Lutzow" 17,000 About WEDNESDAY, 12th July

Cap. J. Randermann

MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

"Prinzess Alice" 6,000 SATURDAY, 15th July, at 4 P.M.

Cap. F. Branning

KUDAT & SANDAKAN

"Donner" 5,050 Middle of July

Cap. F. Stumpp

All the steamers of the Imperial German Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Telefunken.

For full particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

IF YOU WANT

A REALLY GOOD AND WHOLESOME

TABLEWATER

ASK FOR

MATTONI'S GIESSEHUEBLER!

Ask your Doctor about it.

SOLE AGENTS:

BUME & REIF,

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Tel. No. 204.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [112]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWELDS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all
Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools
installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE
for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets
and Metal Specimens.

Three PATENT SLIPWAYS
taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for
painting ships with most efficient results

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE on Quay—
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT
the Sheds Raising up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,
Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG CHINA & JAPAN

Shipping-Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

LEAVING.

Halimun ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... MONDAY, 3rd July, at Noon.

Halimun ... Capt. J. S. Ronel ... FRIDAY, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

957]

Consignees

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SPEZIA"

Captain Fass, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:

Ex s.s. "Godeburg" from Gieburg.

Ex s.s. "Suzanne" at Mait.

from Bordeaux.

Ex s.s. "Bruna" from Skien.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [556]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 4th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th of July, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 8th of July, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.

Ex s.s. "Barbarigo" from Venice

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [7]

To Sail

Regular Steamship Service to New York,

via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOVAT" (Sailing on or about 7th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1911. [1837]

Consignee

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRADEO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd prox., at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 1st prox., at 10.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1911. [1280]

To Sail

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA"

Captain E. P. Martin, carrying His Majesty's mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Marmora," 10,600 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Stalk and Valu

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 1/4
Do. Demand	1/9 9/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 11/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.27
America—Bank T.T.	40 1/4
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.83
India T.T.	13 1/4
Do. Demand	13 1/4
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 1/4
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	8 1/4
Java—Bank T.T.	10 1/4

Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/9 1/4
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/16
30 days' sight San P'co & N. York 4 1/4	
4 months' sight do.	4 1/4
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/4
4 months' sight Franco	2.31 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2.33 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	1.87 1/2
Bar Silver	24 5/16
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$11.03

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The s.s. Ernest Simons with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here on Monday, the 3rd inst.

The s.s. Arrived Hable with the French Mail is due to arrive on the 30th ult. at 8 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday the 3rd inst. at daylight.

A Mail will close for:

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daig-mun, 2nd July, 9 a.m.
Haiphong—Per Saungking, 3rd July, 9 a.m.
Hoihow and Haiphong—Per Mathilde, 3rd July, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiman, 3rd July, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 3rd July, 1:15 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai—Per Hoihow, 3rd July, 9 a.m.
Kobe and Yokohama—Per Kumano-maru, 3rd July, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Ernest Simons, 4th July, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 4th July, 1:15 p.m.

Batavia, Cebu, Samarang and Surabaya—Per Tjilatjap, 5th July, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 5th July, 1:15 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tem, 5th July, 3 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 6th July, 1:15 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Anhui, 6th July, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiman, 7th July, 10 a.m.

Manila, Cebu, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Nippon-maru, 7th July, 11 a.m.

Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Eastern, 8th July, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Delta, 8th July, 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Yuen-sang, 8th July, 1 p.m.

Tientsin—Per Hoihow, 8th July, 3 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Rubi, 10th July, 3 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaitong, 11th July, 3 p.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per York, 12th July, 11 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Cui, 13th July, 11 a.m.

Koolung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Mongolia, 15th July, 10 a.m.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Yap, Angaur, Prudhoe, Wilhelmshafen, Rangoon, Hobart, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Prince of Wales, 15th July, 8 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAIL DUE.

Pacific (Mongolia) 7th inst.
The P. & O. S. N. Co., s.s. Nora is expected to arrive at Penang on the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m.
The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prinzess Alice which left here on the 28th ult., at 8 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 30th ult., at 4 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Bombay Maru (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port via Shanghai on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tosa Maru (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 18th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tamba Maru (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 9th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Columbia Maru (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Iyo Maru (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 29th ult., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Nippon Maru (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Kumano Maru (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 3rd inst.

The s.s. Capri left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and may be expected here on the 6th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co., s.s. Assaye left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 6th inst., at 5 a.m.

ARRIVALS.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,745, Danielsens, 30th June—Amoy 20th June, Gen.—S.W. & Co.

Wong Kai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, H. Ollmanns, 30th June—Bangkok 20th and Koksichang 24th June, Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Spir, Nor. s.s., 870, W. Horn, 1st July—Manila 26th June, Ballast—A. T. & Co.

Hercules, Nor. s.s., 2,430, R. Wilhelmsson, 1st July—Portland 23rd June, Gen.—Order.

Newcastle, Br. cruiser, 4,800, G. E. P. Hunt, n.s.s., 1st July—Singapore 26th June.

Syria, Br. s.s., 1,400, R. A. Peters, 1st July—London 20th May, Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Chinhuu, Br. s.s., 1,349, Benson, 1st July—Canton 30th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Castor, Br. s.s., 817, R. L. Allison, 1st July—Canton 30th June, Ballast—A. P. & Co.

Choshun, Jap. s.s., 1,803, T. Yamaguchi, 1st July—Foolchow 28th June, Gen.—O. S. K.

For Shing, Br. s.s., 1,233, W. D. Welch, 1st July—Guanyuan (Mercedes) 30th May, Ballast, J. M. & Co.

Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,423, T. Ota, 1st July—Mikio 26th June, Coal—M. B. K.

Tungshing, Br. s.s., 1,173, L. Hasey, 1st July—Swatow 30th June, Ballast—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

July 1.
Cheong-shing, for Tientsin.
Sinh-maru, for Moji.
L. H. Yanco, for Iloilo.
Akitsushima, Jap. cruiser, for Mira Pay.
Empress of India, for Vancouver.
Loongang, for Singapore.
Lucerie, for Seattle.
Yannan, for Shanghai.
Buenos Aires, for Newchwang.
Quinta, for Surabaya.
Akitsushima, for Singapore.
Auchonmarg, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Syria, arrived on 1st July, from London, &c.:
Hailford, Dr. D. H. Lyuch, W.
Birkwistle, Owen, A. F.
Easton, C. B.
Gallagher, F.
Garner, J.
Rosen, R. G.
Tilley, R.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Zafiro, sailed on 30th June, for Manila:
Bano, P.
Bano, Mr. & Mrs. Kruider, G. K.
L.
Kuffner, Mr. and
Burber, Dr. & Mrs.
Chamberlain, Col. Lan Chiu Chien & Mrs.
Ciego, Miss A.
Danogucha, J.
Dorham, Mr. & Mrs.
C. S.
Dy Lino
Eastman, Lieut. N. Ogorio, Mr. and
A. Mrs.
Elliott, Secretary & Padro, Mr. & Mrs.
Mrs.
Esperita, F.
Foshimura, T.
Freer, Dr.
Gonzalez, Dr. J.
Halkin, F. J.
Helm, Capt.
Herry, R.
Hoyon, Rev. J. von
Hutchill, P.
Joe My G.
Khu Chan
Khu Pock
Kueyer, B.
Per Chiao Maru, sailed 30th July, for San Francisco, &c.:
Arkie, Mrs.
Albertos, G.
Basto, A.
Basto, A. H.
Basto, J. M. C.
Basto, A.
Bongernam
Brockley
Bryce, P.
Cory, A. E.
Cumba, J. C.
Chai, T. C.
Chan, Miss W. T.
Chih, A. Y.
Ching, J. T.
Cong, Mrs. M. T.
Dosen, Mrs. B. F.
Elser, Mrs. E. E.
Engleberg, Miss
Frick, F. A.
Gorham, C. L.
Gutierrez, Mrs.
Gourdin, Miss
Galloway, Mrs. A.
Hargis, Miss O. W.
Helling
Homblo
Hob, T.
Jones, L.
Kitt, Mr. and Mrs. Wah, C. S.
H. S.
Kessiosoglou
Kissel
Locke, Capt.
Lucker, Mr. and Yon, J. K.
Mrs.
Kok, Miss A. W.
Kruider, G. K.
Kuffner, Mr. and
Lee, J. Saw
Lee, Kibog
Lorno, M.
Li Mai Cheong.
Mrs.
Martinez, C.
Mortimer, Mr. and
Mrs.
Padro, Mr. & Mrs.
Perkes, J. L.
Pink, H.
Ray, H.
Romon, R. J.
Rosa, Mrs.
Sera, Rev. Father
B.
Shimoda, J.
Wilson, Miss G.
Wolfson, J. N.
Wynchus, Rev. A.
For Chiao Maru, sailed 30th July, for San Francisco, &c.:
Arkie, Mrs.
Albertos, G.
Basto, A.
Basto, A. H.
Basto, J. M. C.
Basto, A.
Bongernam
Brockley
Bryce, P.
Cory, A. E.
Cumba, J. C.
Chai, T. C.
Chan, Miss W. T.
Chih, A. Y.
Ching, J. T.
Cong, Mrs. M. T.
Dosen, Mrs. B. F.
Elser, Mrs. E. E.
Engleberg, Miss
Frick, F. A.
Gorham, C. L.
Gutierrez, Mrs.
Gourdin, Miss
Galloway, Mrs. A.
Hargis, Miss O. W.
Helling
Homblo
Hob, T.
Jones, L.
Kitt, Mr. and Mrs. Wah, C. S.
H. S.
Kessiosoglou
Kissel
Locke, Capt.
Lucker, Mr. and Yon, J. K.
Mrs.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRANERS.

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,005, Chr. Kumpel, 19th June—Bangkok 11th June, Rice—B. & S.

Childkr, Br. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 29th June—Bangkok 21st and Swatow 26th June, Gen. T. & Co.

Chow Tai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Reher, 29th June—Bangkok 21st June, Rice and Meal—B. & S.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 846, H. Maruyama, 29th June—Swatow 28th June, Gen.—O. P. K.

Derawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,030, E. Gattenmann, 29th June—Bangkok 20th June, Rice and Meal—B. & S.

Fallo of Monera, Br. s.s., G. H. Pike, 19th June—From Philadelphia Korosino Oil—S. O. Co.

Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,037, Tomimaka, 30th June—Moji 24th June Coal—M. B. K.

Haiman, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 30th June—Swatow 29th June, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hoihow, Br. s.s., 836, G. Langford, 30th June—Swatow 29th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Hudson Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,826, Tozawa, 28th June—Moji 22nd June, Coal—A. & Co.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, Schlichter, 29th June—Saigon 19th June, Rice—J. & Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, Chr. Ullrich, 30th June—Haiphong and Hoihow 29th June, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Pheum Pash, Br. s.s., 1,065, C. E. Page, 28th June—Saigon 28th June and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,275, H. C. Reher, 18th June—Rajung (Sarawak) 18th June, Timber—B. & S.

Rizal, Br. s.s., 2,744, J. Penning, 22nd June—Meiila 18th June, Ballast—Order.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 937, Matthias, 29th June—Haiphong 27th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Teau, Br. s.s., 1,840, A. W. Ontario, 18th June—Manila 27th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Tjilatjap, Dutch s.s., 2,470, A. V. L. Rooy, 2th June—Java Ports 14th and Swatow 23rd June, Sugar—J. C. J. L.

SAILING VESSELS.

Follies, Br. s.s., 2,506, White, 29th June—Canton 28th June, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

GRAND HOTEL.

Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

857]

F. REICHHMANN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

ENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

Telephone, 170.

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager.

Telegrams, "Astor."

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. (SIL) AONE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Park,

near the Train Terminus.

Te. 56.

For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

HOTEL VISITORS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Apear, Mrs. E. M. Hira, H.

A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr.

Annott, Cecil

Blanch, N. F.

Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. R.

Chilvers, P. T.

Clarke, D. E.

Davidson, N. K.

D'Oettingen, V.

Drew, W. C.

Emmer, E. J. W.

Edly, Capt. G. W.

Edgar, Capt.

Ehrendt, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.

Erasmus, F.

Evans, G. H.

Eyre, Dr. W.

Fisher, H. G.

Forrester, J.

Fraser, W. D.

Fuller, Denman

Goulbourn, V.

Graham, D. M. G.

Gronjohann, W.

Hall, Capt. T. P.

Hamilton, J. C.

Han, T. F.

Harison, A.

Hawkins, E. J.

Hewitt, Hon. Mr.

Hewitt, Hon. Mr.

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ASTOR HOUSE.

Albert, R.